

First Published 1792
the Commons
statesman
a bench

No 61,199

THE TIMES

SATURDAY APRIL 3 1982

Price twenty pence

UK trade plunges into deficit

A large drop in exports contributed to a significant fall in Britain's balance of trade last month, as a surplus of £335m in December turned into a deficit of £132m. But a record surplus of £480m in "visible" exports ensured a positive balance of payments on current account of £348m — only half December's total.

Strike threat to National bets

Betting shop staff of Coral Racing, which normally handles more than £2.5m in bets on the Grand National, have been told to hold a one-day strike today by the Transport and General Workers' Union after the breakdown of pay talks.

Lambeth bans police poster

The police have been refused permission to display crime prevention posters in buildings owned by Lambeth Borough Council, which is controlled by Labour. The council leader said the posters were too vague to use so near the Brixton riots anniversary.

CEGB chairman to lose job

The Government will not renew Mr Glynis England's contract as chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board when it expires on May 8. He accused successive governments yesterday of pushing up electricity prices and causing greater inefficiency in the industry.

Call for more playgroups

Lady Plowden, chairman of the government committee which reported in 1967 in favour of expanding nursery education, said that the report was out-dated before it was implemented, and called instead for more playgroups.

Lady Plowden, chairman of the government committee which reported in 1967 in favour of expanding nursery education, said that the report was out-dated before it was implemented, and called instead for more playgroups.

Detective jailed for 20 years

Det Sergeant Charles McCormick, aged 45, a Special Branch officer in the Royal Ulster Constabulary, was cleared at Belfast Crown Court of murdering a policeman but jailed for 20 years for armed robbery.

Judge rejects court politics

Mr Justice McNeill of the Divisional Court, giving his reasons for rejecting a Conservative challenge to the Greater London Council's budget, criticised attempts to use the courts for party political purposes.

Up for the Cup

Two second division sides attempt to upstage first division opponents today in the semi-finals of the FA Cup. Leicester City face the holders, Tottenham Hotspur, and Queens Park Rangers play West Bromwich Albion.

Leader, page 7.
Letters: On church unity, from the Bishop of Norwich, and Canon C. Berwick; Media freedom, from Mr R. F. Farmer.
Leading articles: Falklands; fugitive offenders in Ireland; National Arts Day.
Features: page 6
Roger Hollis: patriot or liar of the century? Geoffrey Smith on who makes a deputy leader. In the country, by Susan Hill.
Obituary, page 8.
Mr Charles Michie; Mr Thomas Cadell; Mr Leonard Childs.

Saturday Review

We regret that the Saturday Review has been truncated this week due to production difficulties.

Home	2.3	Religion	2
O'case	3.4	Sat Review	2
Appointments	2	Services	2
Bridge	5	Snow reports	14
Business	10.13	South	14-15
Court	2	TV & Radio	14-15
Crossword	12	Theatre, etc	2
Events	12	Travel	12
Goodnight	5	Weather	12
Parliament	3	Wills	2

Carrington expels Argentine envoys

British fleet ready for Falklands

By David Cross

Invaders' flag flies in Port Stanley

In a pooled and censored dispatch from Port Stanley, Simon Winchester of The Sunday Times reported late on Friday that the Argentine flag was flying over Government House on Port Stanley.

"I understand the British Governor will be flying to Buenos Aires tonight. The action began at 0600 (local time) and quite a few Argentinean troops were involved. None of the British or any of the Royal Marines has been injured although three Argentineans were hurt during the invasion. There have been a lot of troops in the streets although there is a curfew and it is very peaceful here now. Some people have been brought into town but there are still some residents free in the outlying areas."

Later the American administration deplored the use of force by the Argentine authorities and appealed to them to withdraw their forces out.

In London, Mrs Thatcher and ministers cancelled many of their engagements to stay close to their desks where they could monitor the development situation. Mrs Thatcher cancelled a meeting with Dr Richard von Weizsacker, the Chief Burgo-master of West Berlin who is visiting Britain, and chaired an emergency meeting of the cabinet.

Members of Parliament were told that there will be a special session of the House of Commons today to discuss the crisis. It will be the first time that the House has met on a Saturday since the Suez crisis 26 years ago.

The crisis has also led to the cancellation of a crucial EEC meeting in Brussels which was called to resolve the long-running dispute between Britain and its Community partners over the size of its contribution to the budget. Lord Carrington told his colleagues in the Commons that he would be unable to attend.

In New York, the United Nations Security Council

interrupted a scheduled debate on Nicaragua for a further debate on the dispute. In an appeal issued late on Thursday night, the Security Council had called on both Argentina and Britain to refrain from the use of force and urged the two countries to seek a diplomatic solution to their dispute.

Sir Anthony Parsons, who had asked the United Nations to intervene when it became clear that Argentina was planning an invasion, said that Britain would take heed of the appeal but the Argentine representative would give no such commitment.

A few hours later the Argentine media began reporting that Argentine land, sea and air forces had launched an invasion of the islands shortly before dawn yesterday.

Newspapers and news agencies said that the operation had begun with seizure of the airport at Port Stanley, the capital of the island by Argentine commandos. According to these reports, the British marines in the islands were taken without resistance.

Later yesterday morning, however, Mr Humphrey Atkins, Lord Carrington's spokesman at the Foreign Office, told the House of Commons that he had been in touch with the British Governor in the Falklands half an hour earlier and that the Governor had not been able to confirm the reports of the invasion.

Other statements by senior Government officials to members of Parliament and the press throughout the day repeated the same message. It was not until 6pm that Lord Carrington and Mr Nott went before the world's press to announce that the invasion had indeed taken place.

British rule in the Falklands dates from 1832-33 when two British warships visited the islands and expelled the remnants of an Argentine garrison. Britain has ruled the islands without interruption ever since.

Mr Osvaldo Ardiles and Ricardo Villa, the two Argentine footballers who play for Tottenham Hotspur, are expected to turn out as normal today against Leicester City in the FA Cup semi-final at Villa Park, Birmingham. Ardiles is due to go home on Sunday to join Argentine colleagues in their World Cup build-up.

How Falklands were invaded, page 3

Leading article, page 7

First weekend sitting since the Suez crisis

Commons angry over invasion

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

In a political and military crisis without parallel since the Suez operation of 1956, Mrs Margaret Thatcher will today face a hostile House of Commons, angry to know why British interests in the Falkland Islands have not been protected.

The emergency sitting of the Commons will be the first on a Saturday since November 7, 1956. It was arranged immediately after news of the Argentine invasion of the Falklands had been confirmed.

Earlier, in the Commons, Mr John Silkin, the Labour party's chief defence spokesman, and other MPs had demanded that the House should sit today if the invasion was confirmed.

The Government is in deep trouble with its own backbenchers, as well as all the Opposition parties. There is a sense of humiliation among Conservative MPs that Government which came to power with a commitment to strengthen the nation's defence policy could not prevent the invasion of one of its few remaining overseas territories. There is also a sense of anger over what is regarded as a tardy response to a threat which became apparent more than six weeks ago, and feeling of great irritation that the Commons was not informed of the invasion before it rose at 3 pm yesterday, even though reports that it had taken place had been circulating long before then.

There are expected to be calls from the Opposition in the Commons today for the resignation of Mr John Nott, the Secretary of State for Defence. Rumours circulating in Whitehall that he had offered his resignation at yesterday morning's emergency session of the Cabinet were described at last night's press conference as "ridiculous and quite untrue" by Mr Nott. Earlier, Mr Silkin had said: "I think Mr Nott has very great cause to consider his position. We had a month to see this happening. It ought not to have happened."



Lord Carrington leaving No 10 yesterday.

Mr Silkin said that the Opposition would be considering tabling a vote of censure next week against the Government over the failure of its defence and foreign policy.

Last night's announcement followed a day of continuous ministerial meetings. Mrs Thatcher returned to Downing Street late Thursday night from Windsor Castle where she had been the guest of the Queen, after the Government received evidence that Argentine naval forces were preparing an assault on the Falklands.

During the night Ministers were told of the emergency Cabinet meeting planned for yesterday morning. The meeting, which lasted about an hour, was attended by the Prime Minister, Lord Carrington, Sir Henry Leach, and the Chief of the Air Staff, Air Marshal Sir Michael Beetham.

Shortly afterwards, at 11am, Mr Humphrey Atkins, the Lord Privy Seal, made a statement in the Commons which received of the House. He said that the Government was taking appropriate military and diplomatic measures to sustain British rights under international law.



Flag day: Crowds in Buenos Aires celebrating Argentina's occupation of the Falkland islands.

Junta proclaims 'recovery of Malvinas'

From Andrew McLeod, Buenos Aires, April 2

Argentine forces have occupied the Falkland (Malvinas) islands, the ruling military junta announced in a communiqué. General Alfredo Saint Jean, the Interior Minister, said that General Benjamin Menéndez had been appointed Governor of the islands.

The communiqué said that, in a joint military operation, the islands of the South Atlantic, the South Sandwich islands have been recovered. Argentine sovereignty over sea and air space in the area had been "assured", the communiqué said.

The Junta called for a "collective effort" and the "help of God" to "convert into reality the legitimate rights of a people which had been prudently and patiently postponed for almost 150 years."

Argentina swore to radio jingles proclaiming that the islands now belonged to Argentina. Newspapers were

printed with blue and white stripes — the national colours — across the front pages. At 11 am today, the Armed Forces announced that the first stage of Operation Malvinas had been completed, with the landing of marines and Hercules C130 aircraft, flying in army personnel. Mr Rex Hunt, the Governor of the Falkland Islands, and British marines stationed on the islands have surrendered to the Argentine landing forces, according to navy sources.

The operation began at midnight, with commands and Navy frogmen seizing port installations in Port Stanley and other strategic points. As the commandos headed for the airport, the transport ship, Cabo San Antonio, carrying 700 men and several armoured vehicles, entered Port Stanley.

Señor Nicanor Costa Méndez, the Foreign Minister, said Argentina's next step would be to inform the United Nations of the operation. "It is not an invasion, but the recovery of territory which is ours", Señor Costa Méndez said.

At 9.45 am, the Government issued a statement guaranteeing the security of Britons and British interests in Argentina and the South Atlantic Islands. The Government would employ the "full weight of the law" in the event of any "action or offence taken against British nationals, symbols or beliefs, in accordance with the Argentine constitution", the statement said.

At 10am, another Government communiqué stated that "a long series of fruitless negotiations to obtain what Argentina has always considered to be its patrimony has ended".

As around 2,000 flag-waving, cheering people gathered outside Government House in

the Plaza de Mayo, the Government announced that President Leopoldo Galtieri had ordered the release of all people still being held as a result of an anti-Government demonstration on Tuesday.

Politicians and trade unions unanimously acclaimed the recovery of the islands for Argentina. The General Confederation of Labour (CGT) postponed a decision on a national strike that it was to call as a protest against police suppression of the anti-Government demonstration.

Señor Carlos Contín, the Radical Party leader, said his party would back "any measure" taken to recover the islands. But he warned that "the ideal thing would be to avoid a confrontation with Great Britain. But let there be no doubt," Contín said, "that we are going to back the Government beyond any discrepancies that we may have over the measures taken."

High Court refuses inquest on nurse

By Frances Gibb

A three-year fight by Mr Ronald Smith to obtain an inquest into the death of his daughter at an illegal drinking party in Saudi Arabia ended in defeat at the High Court in London yesterday.

Lord Justice Ormrod and Mr Justice Forbes rejected an application by Mr Smith, who believes his daughter was murdered, against the decision of Mr Philip Gill, the West Yorkshire Coroner, not to hold an inquest and refused to order that one be held.

They ruled that coroners have no power to hold inquests where the death has occurred overseas. Where such inquests have been held, largely for the benefit of the deceased's relatives, they were held without jurisdiction, the judges said.

The decision ends, for the time being at least, a legal battle which began when the body of Miss Helen Smith, a nurse aged 23, was found outside a black of black occupied by staff of the hospital where she worked in Jiddah on May 20, 1979.

Mr Smith, a former policeman of Guiseley, near Leeds, brought her body back to England in June, 1980. Since then it had been in a Leeds mortuary, and he has contested the version of event given by the Foreign Office and Saudi authorities that his daughter and a Dutch tug captain accidentally fell to their deaths during sexual horseplay on the balcony of the top-floor flat.

After hearing the verdict of the court, which he did not attend, Mr Smith said yesterday: "I am not beaten yet. I can promise the matter will not end here. I am determined to make sure the facts of this case emerge one day."

Mr Gill, whose decision last August not to hold an inquest on the ground that Miss Smith's death was outside the jurisdiction of an English court, said yesterday: "I have been purely concerned with my legal position and the court has shown the decision I took to be the right one."

Dr John Burton, secretary of the Coroners' Society, who was with Mr Gill in court, said the decision clarified the law.

But the ruling will cause concern among some coroners. They will not be able to help relatives, as they sometimes did, to obtain documents needed for the burial of a body which is returned from abroad without any documents.

Rebel smokers force BR into tactical retreat

By David Hewson

British Rail has abandoned its attempt to make train buffers smokeless zones, except for the gentle passengers of Western Region who appear to have taken the restriction to their hearts.

The ban was introduced on Western Region six months ago and British Rail thought it was so successful that it extended it to Southern Region last Monday and was planning to introduce it elsewhere later.

Four days after the rule was introduced to the London commuting public, British Rail found itself inundated with complaints and faced with a widespread refusal to comply with the ban has, accordingly, decided to give-in, although the rule will stay on Western Region.

"The reason it went wrong was that we introduced it primarily on short-distance commuter trains where the buffer is basically used as a pub," British Rail said yesterday. "People had a drink and wanted a smoke as well. There were some people who congratulated us on our stand, but there was also a considerable public outcry so we have reversed it."

Largest oil platform in North Sea accident

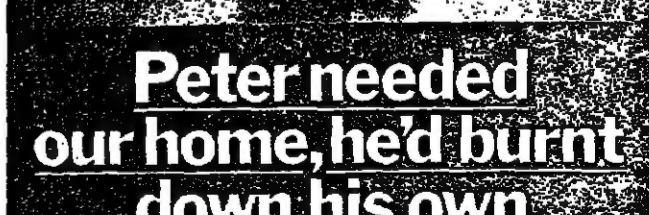
By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

Oil company engineers between 25 and 30 feet above the seabed. British Petroleum, the project operator, said its engineers were trying to recover the piles, each one weighing 350 tonnes, from the seabed with the help of cranes.

Several 7 foot diameter hollow steel piles fell off the production platform as it was being manoeuvred into an upright position on the seabed 125 miles north-east of the Shetland Islands. The operation was suspended leaving the platform, the single largest structure ever built in Britain, floating precariously at an angle of 20 degrees from vertical.

If that failed it would have new piles made. "We see no risk to the Magnus structure", a company spokesman said.

The mishap is extremely serious: Magnus is the most northerly oil field yet developed in the North Sea, and winds of up to 80mph and 80 foot waves are not uncommon.



Peter needed our home, he'd burnt down his own.

A young child's cry for help can take many forms. Peter's was arson. But others are so desperate they even attempt suicide. Our homes and projects try to provide the love and security children like Peter need to grow up normally. Unfortunately, their numbers are increasing faster than our funds. So please help us to help more children by sending a donation to: The Church of England Children's Society, Freepost, London SE11 4BR.

Name: _____
Address: _____

The Children's Society

No pardon for the mutineers of Salerno

The British soldiers who were involved in the mutiny at Salerno in 1943 were not pardoned for their actions. The British Army has decided that the men who took part in the mutiny at Salerno in 1943 were not to be pardoned for their actions. The British Army has decided that the men who took part in the mutiny at Salerno in 1943 were not to be pardoned for their actions.

The British soldiers who were involved in the mutiny at Salerno in 1943 were not pardoned for their actions. The British Army has decided that the men who took part in the mutiny at Salerno in 1943 were not to be pardoned for their actions. The British Army has decided that the men who took part in the mutiny at Salerno in 1943 were not to be pardoned for their actions.

The British soldiers who were involved in the mutiny at Salerno in 1943 were not pardoned for their actions. The British Army has decided that the men who took part in the mutiny at Salerno in 1943 were not to be pardoned for their actions. The British Army has decided that the men who took part in the mutiny at Salerno in 1943 were not to be pardoned for their actions.

The British soldiers who were involved in the mutiny at Salerno in 1943 were not pardoned for their actions. The British Army has decided that the men who took part in the mutiny at Salerno in 1943 were not to be pardoned for their actions. The British Army has decided that the men who took part in the mutiny at Salerno in 1943 were not to be pardoned for their actions.

The British soldiers who were involved in the mutiny at Salerno in 1943 were not pardoned for their actions. The British Army has decided that the men who took part in the mutiny at Salerno in 1943 were not to be pardoned for their actions. The British Army has decided that the men who took part in the mutiny at Salerno in 1943 were not to be pardoned for their actions.

The British soldiers who were involved in the mutiny at Salerno in 1943 were not pardoned for their actions. The British Army has decided that the men who took part in the mutiny at Salerno in 1943 were not to be pardoned for their actions. The British Army has decided that the men who took part in the mutiny at Salerno in 1943 were not to be pardoned for their actions.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Left blamed for school subversion

Dr Rhodes Boyson, Minister of State for Education and Science, accused Labour-controlled local authorities last night of undermining freedom and standards in schools by political interference. (Our Education Correspondent writes.)

Addressing a meeting of Conservatives in Abingdon, Oxfordshire, Dr Boyson said that some Labour councils were threatening school discipline by prohibiting corporal punishment. He also announced that it would not support the enforcement of school uniform.

"This one weapon of school order, supported over the years by the parents and the teachers, is to be prohibited. The sense of school identity is similarly destroyed by undermining school uniform," he said.

Treatment drive by pharmacists

The National Pharmaceutical Association, a trade association representing the interests of retail pharmacists, has started a campaign to increase the opportunities for chemists to treat common ailments by making a larger range of medicines available without prescription, and by ensuring that medicines are sold only from a pharmacy. (Our Medical Correspondent writes.)

Mr Lewis Priebe, chairman of the association, said that the community would benefit from the knowledge available from pharmacists as it did not understand how highly qualified they were, and that that expertise could be used to save the customer time, and the National Health Service time and money.

Father and son jailed for raids

A father and son who carried out "terrifying" bank robberies were jailed for 11 years each by the Central Criminal Court yesterday. John Kingston, aged 45, a builder, of Gower Road, Willesden, and Steven Kingston, aged 25, a plumber, of Clarendon Gardens, Wembley, used fake guns to hold up cashiers at eight banks in north-west London.

They were joined on five of the raids by Colin Hopcroft, aged 24, a "family friend" of Steven Kingston. He was sentenced to nine years. All were convicted of robbery and possessing imitation firearms. Mr David Miller, for the prosecution, said a total of £30,000 was stolen.

Riot penalty idea criticized

The new statutory crime of riot and its maximum penalty of 14 years imprisonment, which has been proposed by the Law Commission as a replacement for the common law offence of riot, was criticized as excessive by the Justices' Clerks' Society yesterday. (Frances Gibb writes.)

"While there is an urgent need for a new simplified crime of riot, there is no justification for penalties of this magnitude which will only lead to protracted trials," the society said. It added that there was a need for a summary offence of participating in a riot which should carry a maximum sentence of six months.

Student cleared of death charges

Mr Caesar Ring, aged 27, a student pilot from the Sudan, who stabbed Mr Matthew Lok, aged 24, a fellow countryman and student, during a fight in a field near Oxford airport, was acquitted of charges of murder and manslaughter at Oxford Crown Court yesterday.

The court was told that the fight was the culmination of arguments between the two men. Mr Ring said he had acted in self-defence after Mr Lok had challenged him to a fight and threatened to kill him.

Detention order

Mr Hans Juergen Hermann, aged 24, a Cardiff hotelier who drove his car at a neighbour and stabbed him 34 times, was ordered by Cardiff Crown Court yesterday to be detained indefinitely in a special hospital after pleading guilty to manslaughter.

Villa car returned

Aston Villa football club is getting back a Mercedes car which was stolen by Ron Saunders, the club's former manager, took with him when he left in February after a board room dispute.

How Falklands were invaded

From Simon Winchester, in a pooled dispatch from Port Stanley

The invasion crisis began at 4.30 on the morning of June 15, 1982, when Mr Rex Hunt, the Governor, made a series of telephone calls to the heads of the various Falkland Government departments: the police, the hospitals, the Treasury, the Chief Secretary, the Financial Secretary and the Commanders of the three military forces on the island: the Royal Marines, the Falkland Islands Defence Force and the Settlement Volunteers.

This group met in Government House at 5 pm, to hear an "emergency" report from Mr Hunt of evidence that an Argentine Navy task force was heading for the colony, bent on invasion.

This force was headed by the aircraft carrier, 25 de Mayo, with its usual complement of 14 aircraft and 8 helicopters. It is a British Colossus-class ship, built in 1945, by Cammell Laird, Birkenhead. Also in the task force were four destroyers and four landing craft.

Intense radio and air traffic between Government House and the Foreign Office culminated at 8.15 pm with the Governor going on an island-wide radio link to announce "emergency" measures to prepare for the impending invasion.

One of the treasures considered, but abandoned after consultations both here and with London, was the rounding up of all Argentine nationals on the Falklands. At least 30 are known to be in and around the capital, including on contract to build a petrol station and three working for the Argentine Air Force, and three between the mainland and the islands.

The Argentine military President General Leopoldo Galtieri, summoned members of the Falkland Islands Council, and other senior Argentine officials said that the new Falkland Government was to be known as the Malvinas Government, would be appointed the next morning.

The Falkland Governor came back on the radio at 12.30 am to announce: "You have probably heard the outcome of the Security Council meeting. Both Britain and Argentina were called upon not to use force. We must now wait and see what effect this has had on the Argentine Government. As I speak there is no indication that the Argentine Navy task force heading this way has changed course. Unless it does, we can expect it off Cape Pembroke by dawn." The Governor requested islanders to stay indoors.

The Argentine military President General Leopoldo Galtieri, summoned members of the Falkland Islands Council, and other senior Argentine officials said that the new Falkland Government was to be known as the Malvinas Government, would be appointed the next morning.

The Falkland Governor came back on the radio at 12.30 am to announce: "You have probably heard the outcome of the Security Council meeting. Both Britain and Argentina were called upon not to use force. We must now wait and see what effect this has had on the Argentine Government. As I speak there is no indication that the Argentine Navy task force heading this way has changed course. Unless it does, we can expect it off Cape Pembroke by dawn." The Governor requested islanders to stay indoors.

The Argentine military President General Leopoldo Galtieri, summoned members of the Falkland Islands Council, and other senior Argentine officials said that the new Falkland Government was to be known as the Malvinas Government, would be appointed the next morning.

The Falkland Governor came back on the radio at 12.30 am to announce: "You have probably heard the outcome of the Security Council meeting. Both Britain and Argentina were called upon not to use force. We must now wait and see what effect this has had on the Argentine Government. As I speak there is no indication that the Argentine Navy task force heading this way has changed course. Unless it does, we can expect it off Cape Pembroke by dawn." The Governor requested islanders to stay indoors.

The Argentine military President General Leopoldo Galtieri, summoned members of the Falkland Islands Council, and other senior Argentine officials said that the new Falkland Government was to be known as the Malvinas Government, would be appointed the next morning.

The Falkland Governor came back on the radio at 12.30 am to announce: "You have probably heard the outcome of the Security Council meeting. Both Britain and Argentina were called upon not to use force. We must now wait and see what effect this has had on the Argentine Government. As I speak there is no indication that the Argentine Navy task force heading this way has changed course. Unless it does, we can expect it off Cape Pembroke by dawn." The Governor requested islanders to stay indoors.

The Argentine military President General Leopoldo Galtieri, summoned members of the Falkland Islands Council, and other senior Argentine officials said that the new Falkland Government was to be known as the Malvinas Government, would be appointed the next morning.

The Falkland Governor came back on the radio at 12.30 am to announce: "You have probably heard the outcome of the Security Council meeting. Both Britain and Argentina were called upon not to use force. We must now wait and see what effect this has had on the Argentine Government. As I speak there is no indication that the Argentine Navy task force heading this way has changed course. Unless it does, we can expect it off Cape Pembroke by dawn." The Governor requested islanders to stay indoors.

The Argentine military President General Leopoldo Galtieri, summoned members of the Falkland Islands Council, and other senior Argentine officials said that the new Falkland Government was to be known as the Malvinas Government, would be appointed the next morning.

The Falkland Governor came back on the radio at 12.30 am to announce: "You have probably heard the outcome of the Security Council meeting. Both Britain and Argentina were called upon not to use force. We must now wait and see what effect this has had on the Argentine Government. As I speak there is no indication that the Argentine Navy task force heading this way has changed course. Unless it does, we can expect it off Cape Pembroke by dawn." The Governor requested islanders to stay indoors.

Argentina's other claims

Though Argentina's claims on British territory extended beyond the Falklands to most of Britain's Antarctic sector and the South Shetland and South Orkney Islands, the conflict between the two countries is expected to be limited to other disputed territories.

Both Argentina and Britain are signatories to the Antarctic Treaty, which was first established in 1959, under which all territorial claims by signatories are frozen in the interests of international cooperation for scientific purposes.

At the moment, Britain and Argentina each maintain seven stations in the Antarctic, all of them in the disputed sector of which stretches from the Weddell Sea, past the Antarctic peninsula, to the Bellingshausen Sea. Argentina was host to the last session of the 14-member nations of the Antarctic Treaty in Buenos Aires last year, and appears to have accepted the moratorium on territorial claims which the treaty demands.

The Falklands were excluded from the treaty when it was first negotiated, partly because of the opposition by Argentina to British claims to the islands. Britain's claims to parts of the Antarctic go back as far as 1841 and were consolidated in 1902 and 1917.

But there is some concern about the future of the treaty, which is primarily designed to deal with a scientific use of the continent. Prospecting for minerals is ruled out under current treaty proposals.

Necessary military and diplomatic moves are being made

Did not the Secretary of State contribute to that? I have been asked by his talk of scrapping ERM and a large proportion of our surface fleet. I am sure that the impression that Britain may be willing — as she will not be — to abdicate her responsibility in the area?

We are confident that we can protect the islands? Did the Government consult other members of the Security Council before advising the Secretary General of the threat to peace and have we any support inside the Security Council?

Mr Atkins: The Government did not misjudge the situation. The signs have become increasingly grave over the past few days that Argentina has assembled a fleet and that it was operating in the vicinity of the Falkland Islands. We have responded in the appropriate way, by taking the matter to the United Nations where we have support.

Mr David Owen (Elymouth, Devonport, SDP): We fully support the Government in every measure it sees fit to take to defend the Falkland Islands and the interests of the islanders. We all hope that contingency measures were taken some weeks ago to ensure that naval forces are at this moment in the area and capable of intervening, should that arise.

There had been no Argentine response to the many appeals made to him to draw back from the use of force. Mr John Silkin said the Opposition pledged full support to the Government. We believe it is the right of the Falkland Islands to defend their rights. It is our duty (he said) to defend that right. David Owen, said they fully supported the Government's action. Mr Atkins said Britain had sought an emergency meeting of the Security Council and had immediately associated itself with a request from the President of the Security Council that both countries should exercise restraint and refrain from the use of force, but continue the search for a diplomatic solution.

There had been no Argentine response to the many appeals made to him to draw back from the use of force. Mr John Silkin said the Opposition pledged full support to the Government. We believe it is the right of the Falkland Islands to defend their rights. It is our duty (he said) to defend that right. David Owen, said they fully supported the Government's action. Mr Atkins said Britain had sought an emergency meeting of the Security Council and had immediately associated itself with a request from the President of the Security Council that both countries should exercise restraint and refrain from the use of force, but continue the search for a diplomatic solution.



Top brass: President Leopoldo Galtieri of Argentina chairing a Cabinet meeting yesterday morning, shortly after the occupation of the Falkland Islands had been reported.

Crucial EEC budget meeting cancelled

The crisis in the Falkland Islands had forced the cancellation of a crucial meeting in Luxembourg today when the problem of Britain's contribution to the European budget was to have been tackled once more.

It was called off yesterday because Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, could not have been present as he has to remain in London to decide tactics.

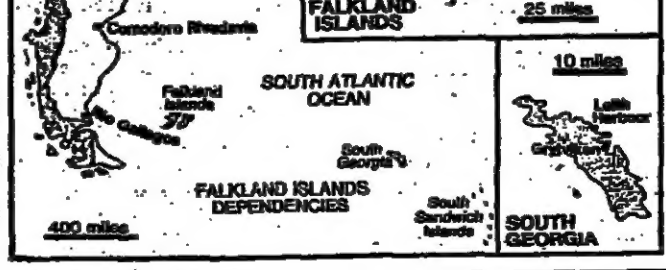
Belgium, which is the present president of the Council of Ministers, cancelled the meeting after a call to each of the member capitals showed there was little enthusiasm for attending such a difficult meeting.

Lord Carrington tried to persuade Belgium that the meeting was too important to call off and that he would be well represented at the meeting, but by then it was too late to stop the cancellation. Even before it was called off, however, there were strong signs that the meeting could achieve nothing.

The North Atlantic Council has met in special session in Brussels at the request of the permanent representative of the United Kingdom to hear a report from him about the Falkland Islands.

Members of the council expressed deep concern at the dispute between a member of the alliance and a state with which all have friendly relations and reiterated the call made to the parties by the President of the Security Council to refrain from the use or threat of force and to continue the search for a diplomatic solution.

British diplomats in Brussels point out that Nato cannot act outside the boundaries laid down by the North Atlantic Treaty which in the case of the Atlantic is the Tropic of Cancer. However, in view of the worldwide attention how focused on the events in the area, they felt that they had to inform their allies in the framework of political consultation within the alliance.



Third division takes on Britain

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

It is ironic that Argentina's armed forces were formed to resist a British invasion during the Napoleonic Wars, and they regard their victories as we might Trafalgar and Waterloo.

Argentines have not fought anyone except each other for more than a hundred years now, so in theory they might be thought a little rusty. In practice, however, they have long had contingency plans for capturing the Falkland Islands — which they call the Islas Malvinas — and are thought to have been waiting for an opportunity such as this.

In size, equipment and significance, the armed forces come second only to Brazil in South America, and in view of the disparity of opinion between the two countries, are proportionately bigger.

The International Institute for Strategic Studies credits them with a total of 185,000, rather more than half Britain's present military manpower. Whereas the British forces are all manned by volunteers, Argentina depends upon conscripts, who serve for a year in the Army or the Air Force, or 14 months in the Navy.

The Army is the largest of the three services with 130,000 men, divided into two parts, one looking after the coastal region and one the hinterland. Equipment is international: American armoured troop carriers, French tanks, Russian anti-aircraft missiles, and a flight of Anglo-French Puma helicopters.

The Navy is the second largest of the armed forces, which in itself is unusual. (Even in maritime Britain, the RAF is bigger than the Royal Navy.) The Institute's 1981-1982 edition of *The Military Balance* gives the naval manpower strength as 36,000, about half the size of the Royal Navy.

But 10,000 of the 36,000 are Marines, which is even more unusual. Britain has thus significant in the context of the Falklands. A further 3,000 are in the naval air arm. The first has four main bases, at Buenos Aires, Puerto Belgrano, Mar del Plata and Ushuaia, and 18 major warships, including two corvettes and a number of patrol craft. Ten more vessels are on order.

Although again more are on order, there are only four submarines, all of them conventionally powered. The Argentine Navy also boasts a United States cruiser, dating from before the Second World War, three modern French frigates and nine destroyers, which again vary from two up-to-date British type-42s to a clunch of elderly 1940s ships.

The Air Force has a strength of 19,500 and 223 combat aircraft, including Skyhawk fighters, ground attack machines and a squadron of Mirage interceptors. Ironically, it has a bomber squadron equipped with nine venerable British Canberras.

Argentina's armed forces are not a paper tiger, and are well equipped and much less experienced than Britain's but in terms of football they belong to the second or perhaps third division, not the Isthmian League and pose problems which for British forces far from home and any friendly port, could prove insoluble.

Countdown to crisis

Bellicose gestures over 150 years

By David Cross

During the 150-year dispute over the Falkland Islands and its dependencies, Argentina has threatened more than once to take the British colony by force.

But until this week the bellicose statements from Buenos Aires have never been translated into much more than anti-British demonstrations and the occasional flamboyant gesture.

The most potentially serious incident in recent years was undoubtedly the attempt by an Argentine destroyer to stop the Shackleton, an unarmed British research ship loaded with explosives, from sailing to the Falkland Islands.

After shadowing the Shackleton for six hours in the south Atlantic on February 5, 1976, the Argentine destroyer, the *Almirante Storni*, fired shots across her bows. It then threatened to fire into the Shackleton's hull if it failed to leave.

The Shackleton continued on its course to Port Stanley, the capital of the Falkland Islands, after explaining to the captain of the destroyer that it was carrying explosives for geoscientific research. The British Government protested strenuously to the Argentine authorities about the attack, which Buenos Aires claimed had taken place in Argentine waters, and tempers were allowed to cool.

Other incidents during the past 20 years include the following: September 5, 1964: An Argentine aircraft landed on Stanley airbase and a few Argentine soldiers, and a flight of Anglo-French Puma helicopters.

Four days later, Argentine nationalists attacked the British Embassy in Buenos Aires smashing windows and causing serious damage. These incidents coincided with United Nations talks on the sovereignty of the islands.

December 1976: The Foreign Office protested to the Argentine authorities about the presence of 40 Argentine scientists on the island of Thule in the group. The occupation came to public notice in May 1978 and was resolved peacefully.

February 1977: Fresh negotiations opened between Britain and Argentina on the future of the islands and have continued intermittently.

February 1982: More Argentine sabre-rattling followed another round of negotiations at the United Nations, in New York. Argentina made it clear that its patience was running out.

Slender radio link was cut on the big day

By Kenneth Gosling

Poor atmospheric conditions meant a break in the radio-telephone link between Britain and the Falkland Islands yesterday. The telephone link failed at 2.15 am BST and at 6.30 am. By mid-afternoon British Telecom said atmospheric conditions had become good enough to receive traffic though not for sending anything.

"But we are not receiving anything at all," a spokesman said. The Foreign Office has its own means of communication, through short-wave radio.

Public calls are routed through a station at Somerset, in Somerset, and the radio-telephone link is restricted to two hours each afternoon and evening on weekdays. Telex is operational seven days a week from noon to 9 pm. On Wednesday the Falklands asked for a 24-hour-a-day link, for obvious reasons.

Cable and Wireless has a staff of 15 at the Falklands, including the franchise for the exclusive telecommunication facilities for the islands.

"We have a station in Bermuda working for a signal, but there has not been one today," Cable and Wireless said.

The BBC World Service runs a regular weekly programme of listeners' requests from this country and the Falklands every Sunday, a link established more than 30 years ago.

Yesterday, Mr Martin Redfern, one of the copresenters, was recording tomorrow's 35-minute show. Among records requested were "I'm Gonna Change Everything" by Jim Reeves — a great favourite with the islanders — and others called "It Ain't What You Do" and "One Day I'll Fly Away". But there were no more requests, Mr Redfern said, for "Don't Cry For Me Argentina".

The BBC said later the programme would be replaced by one giving a news and current affairs roundup, including reaction from Britain and other countries.

QE2 Transatlantic Air/Sea deal.

Sea air one way.

Free air the other.

Next time you cross the Atlantic treat yourself to a splendid unforgettable holiday aboard QE2. It's like spending five days in a particularly well appointed luxury hotel. And with our Air/Sea deal, you pay to sail one way and get a free British Airways flight the other. Prices are from only £565.

Another transatlantic fare we offer is our "Wife Free" deal. For the price of an outside single cabin and a single British Airways economy flight home, we'll give you a double cabin and two tickets home.

Both offers make it easy to share QE2's unique travel experience with your wife (or friend or colleague). QE2 is making 24 crossings this year so there'll be one to suit your own timetable. Don't miss the boat. Fill in the coupon now.

QUEEN ELIZABETH 2

THE MOST CIVILISED WAY TO TRAVEL ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD.

I don't want to miss the boat. Please send me the 1982 QE2 Transatlantic brochure.

Name (Mr/Ms/Mrs) _____ (BLOCK CAPITALS)

Address _____

Tel No. _____

Post to: Cunard Line Ltd., South Western House, Southampton SO9 1JA or phone 01-491 3930.

T34

LOUNGE DOORS

FROM £125

HEIGHT 12' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £125
18' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £150
24' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £175
30' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £200
36' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £225
42' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £250
48' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £275
54' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £300
60' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £325
66' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £350
72' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £375
78' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £400
84' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £425
90' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £450
96' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £475
102' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £500
108' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £525
114' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £550
120' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £575
126' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £600
132' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £625
138' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £650
144' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £675
150' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £700
156' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £725
162' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £750
168' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £775
174' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £800
180' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £825
186' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £850
192' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £875
198' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £900
204' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £925
210' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £950
216' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £975
222' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £1000
228' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £1025
234' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £1050
240' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £1075
246' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £1100
252' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £1125
258' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £1150
264' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £1175
270' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £1200
276' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £1225
282' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £1250
288' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £1275
294' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £1300
300' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £1325
306' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £1350
312' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £1375
318' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £1400
324' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £1425
330' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £1450
336' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £1475
342' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £1500
348' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £1525
354' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £1550
360' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £1575
366' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £1600
372' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £1625
378' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £1650
384' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £1675
390' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £1700
396' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £1725
402' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £1750
408' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £1775
414' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £1800
420' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £1825
426' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £1850
432' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £1875
438' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £1900
444' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £1925
450' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £1950
456' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £1975
462' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £2000
468' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £2025
474' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £2050
480' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £2075
486' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £2100
492' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £2125
498' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £2150
504' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £2175
510' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £2200
516' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £2225
522' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £2250
528' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £2275
534' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £2300
540' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £2325
546' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £2350
552' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £2375
558' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £2400
564' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £2425
570' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £2450
576' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £2475
582' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £2500
588' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £2525
594' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £2550
600' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £2575
606' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £2600
612' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £2625
618' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £2650
624' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £2675
630' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £2700
636' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £2725
642' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £2750
648' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £2775
654' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £2800
660' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £2825
666' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £2850
672' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £2875
678' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £2900
684' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £2925
690' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £2950
696' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £2975
702' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £3000
708' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £3025
714' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £3050
720' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £3075
726' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £3100
732' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £3125
738' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £3150
744' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £3175
750' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £3200
756' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £3225
762' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £3250
768' 11 1/2" x 15' 11 1/2" £3275
774

Deposed mayor urges Europe to shun Israel

From Christopher Walker, Jericho, April 2

The message to Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, which Mr Karim Khalef, the deposed Arab mayor of Ramallah, had expected to pass on this morning through a senior Foreign Office official, was transmitted instead by means of a 60-minute interview with *The Times*.

"I planned to thank the British and the rest of the Europeans on behalf of the Palestinian people for their stand this week condemning Israeli purchases in the occupied territories", Mr Khalef said. "I was also going to urge the Europeans to resist American pressure and influence over the Palestinian question."

"The Europeans should take unilateral action and announce their recognition, not just their support, for an independent Palestinian state inside the territories occupied in 1967. They should start dealing with Israel as an occupier, not as a friend," he said.

Leaning on the stick he has used since he was maimed in a car bomb attack two years ago, Mr Khalef gesticulated with his free hand and said: "I would have made clear that if the Israelis thought that just three mayors backed the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), they were wrong. I estimate that 99.5 per cent of our people are PLO supporters. We have only one leadership."

Mr Khalef passed over a letter on British Government newspaper delivered to him last night by Mr Barry Seddons, the British Consul, who called at his home in Jericho. Mr Khalef has been under town arrest here since the day after his dismissal from office. He has been banished from Ramallah. The Israelis say they do not want him there, he said.

The letter was from Sir John Leahy, Under Secretary at the Foreign Office, an experienced diplomat who was yesterday barred on personal instructions from Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, from meeting either Mr Khalef or Mr Bassam Shaka, the deposed mayor of Nablus.

"Dear Mr Mayor", the letter began, commiserating Britain's rejection of Israel's claim that Mr Khalef and his two Palestinian colleagues have been legally dismissed from the posts to which they were elected in 1976. "As you know, it was Lord Carrington's wish that I should come and see you tomorrow, and I myself have been much looking forward to this and to having a talk with you."

"It makes me all the more sorry, therefore, to have to tell you that I have had to change my plans and that, for reasons beyond my control, I am prevented from coming to see you after all. I regret this very much and wish it could have been otherwise. I hope that the time

when can meet will not be long delayed."

The British Consul attempted to deliver a similar letter last night to Mr Shaka in Nablus, but was physically prevented from entering his house by Israeli troops who had signed military orders specifically barring the entry of British officials. Although Sir John's letter was later delivered via Mrs Shaka, the incident further soured the atmosphere between Britain and Israel which Lord Carrington's visit had been designed to improve.

Despite the Israeli Government's determination to prevent Sir John seeing Mr Khalef (whose telephone has been adapted to prevent incoming calls), I found the mayor at a Jericho villa after being given whispered instructions through the gate by his wife. Several permanent police guards near his home either chose to ignore, or did not see my British registered car parked out of sight 150 yards away.

Unlike Mr Shaka, who is not able to leave his house, Mr Khalef is free to move around Jericho. But today he claimed that workers at his restaurant and citrus groves in the town had frequently been held in the military government compound for hours without explanation.

Mr Khalef, a former lawyer who was elected mayor in 1976 with what he claims was more than 70 per cent of the popular vote, added: "The only prominent Israeli who was ever prepared to listen to our political views was Ezer Weizman (the former defence minister). With him, there was a chance of a dialogue."

He has repeatedly been warned by the Israelis to stop voicing his backing for the PLO.

Israel denies camps are new settlements

Tel Aviv.—The Israeli army confirmed today that military outposts had been set up this week at the site of King Hussein's unfinished palace in East Jerusalem and at other strategic points in the West Bank and Gaza, (Moshe Brilliant writes).

There was speculation that these outposts represented the start of new settlement ventures to replace the settlements being evacuated in Sinai. The Army said the soldiers were there for security reasons and will leave when the present tension subsides.

The speculation had been fed by the fact that the soldiers deployed belonged to Nahal, a group of volunteers who combined military service with pioneering settlement.

Army sources denied the outposts were embryos of new settlements. They said it was not unusual for Nahal soldiers to be taken from settlements to man outposts.

Troops fire on Golan protesters

From Our Own Correspondent, Jerusalem, April 2

Four Druze Arabs in the Golan Heights were injured today when Israeli troops used live ammunition to break up demonstrations against last December's annexation of the Syrian territory in the two main towns of Ma'asada and Majdal Shams.

An Israeli military spokesman said that six soldiers had been injured in the stone-throwing protest, which came as many of the 12,500 Arab inhabitants were in their seventh consecutive week of general strike.

According to the Army, the soldiers were ordered to open fire after the demonstrators refused to obey instructions to disperse. Journalistic access to the four Druze towns on Golan has been severely limited since the general strike began, prompting strong protests to the Government from Israeli editors.

It was the first time that Israeli soldiers had opened fire on Druze demonstrators since the widespread unrest over the annexation began. Last month, 36 Palestinian Arabs in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip were killed and more than 30 others injured when Israeli troops used live ammunition there as part of the new clampdown against radicals.

The use of bullets rather than less lethal forms of riot control equipment such as water cannon and rubber bullets has come in for considerable international criticism. It has been staunchly defended by senior Israeli army officers as a legitimate form of self defence but no official explanation has been yet given for the non-use of the riot control methods usually favoured before live ammunition is resorted to.

Today's shooting came 36 hours after the dawn deadline for all Golan Druze residents to hand in their old military ID cards and take out new civilian documents

Why Zia is binding tribal wounds with cash

From Trevor Fishlock, Quetta

In the forbidding mountains of Baluchistan, nomads and their camels are the main witnesses to a significant part of President Zia's effort to make this vast and politically sensitive territory more secure.

There have been reports in the West recently of trained Baluch tribesmen preparing for a revolt this summer. It has been said Quetta, the provincial capital, is rocked by frequent bomb blasts and that there is a curfew.

None of this is true, but there is a potential for political trouble and the Zia regime is keenly aware of it. President Zia said two years ago that Baluchistan was ripe for seeds of subversion.

The situation and history of Baluchistan give it a vital place in the strategic considerations of the Soviet Union and the West. It is the largest of Pakistan's four provinces and is mostly rugged, dry and desolate. Its

134,000 square miles are more than two fifths of the country, but its population is only one eighteenth, 5.3 million of 90 million.

It is significant for Pakistan for three reasons. First, it is rich in gas, coal, copper and other minerals. Second, it abuts on uncertain Iran and Soviet-occupied Afghanistan, and its future is a matter of speculation, especially among domino theorists. Third, Baluch people have never unanimously accepted the concept of Pakistan, with its Punjabi ascendancy, and discontent among them has been an important thread in the country's history.

Like Bhutto, his predecessor, President Zia was deeply shaken by the traumatic wrench of Bangladesh's secession, and believes passionately in a united Pakistan. Discontent in Baluchistan, if allowed to fester, would strike at Pakistan's roots. As a government official said in Quetta: "If Baluchistan goes, Pakistan goes."



US visa restored: Major Roberto D'Aubuisson, the right-wing leader in El Salvador, who was banned from visiting the United States under the Carter Administration, is to be allowed into the country "in the future", the State Department said.

French Socialists to tread warily

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, April 2

The second session of Parliament under the Socialist Government opened today in a markedly different atmosphere from the first one last autumn. The setback for the left in the recent cantonal elections casts its long shadow over the deputies.

The solid but rather raw Socialist majority, which six months ago acted as though it could sweep everything before it, has returned to the chamber somewhat shaken, more sober and with fewer illusions about the irresistible march of socialist change.

The opposition on the other hand, elated by its victory at the polls, is more determined than ever to put spokes in the Government's wheels, and to polish its image as the valid alternative to the country needs.

There is no question of a pause or moratorium in the pace and scope of reforms, as M Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, has repeated indefatigably for the past fortnight, and did this afternoon. There is, on the other hand, a great deal of talk about the *apportionnement*, or consolidation.

This means that the Government will tread more carefully, and will take the trouble to explain more clearly and coherently what it is trying to do.

One of the most sobering aspects of the elections from the Socialists' point of view, was the incomprehension and distrust of working people towards the great batch of social decrees, on such matters as early retirement, the 39-hour week and television reform. These were described by M Mauroy as

reforms which have far-reaching political implications, and the opposition will fight them tooth and nail as contrary to the spirit of the institutions of the Fifth Republic.

To get through this heavy schedule, the present spring session will be prolonged into July, when normally half of France, including politicians, goes off on holiday.

Even so, the Government might once again resort to the decree procedure to prevent opposition obstruction on details of the decentralization law.

In a single week recently, the Russians are believed to have put 96,000 ounces of gold on the market, bringing the world price crashing down. Bahrain's gold souk — a dusty street not far from the harbour, with the seediness that denotes true affluence — is now reaping the benefits.

There are, it is true, other theories put forward for the gold rush in the Gulf: world recession, a slackening in the rate of inflation, stability of interest rates, and — more dramatically — oil price reductions.

Bahrain's own Ministry of Finance prefers to hedge its bets, claiming only (through a departmental Under-Secretary) that gold buying was not connected with any feeling of instability in the area. Only Western investors he insisted, believed that gold would be the only currency "if something happened to the world."

This is not the case in Kuwait, where thousands of small investors were buying up so much gold bullion that the market there began to run out of supplies.

A leading Kuwait economist thought that the growing demand for gold in recent years was attributable to "the collapse of the world economic order and the failure to replace it with a more equitable system, in addition to the fluctuation in the value of the dollar."

Golden age for the merchants of Bahrain

From Robert Fisk, Manama, Bahrain

There were two black-robed Shia Muslim women sitting on the floor of the narrow shop, laying out their newly-bought gold jewelry on the ground between them. There were rings, brooches and bracelets, and a heavy, encrusted pendant with an intricately designed Koranic inscription on a plate of solid gold at the base.

The floor was the only place to examine their purchases, for men and women were allowed each other aside to reach the shop counter, a glass top littered with gold necklaces. For three weeks it has been like this in Bahrain's gold souk, and the merchants look almost as tired as they are rich; courtesy, it seems, of the Kremlin.

No-one in Bahrain seems quite sure why the price of gold has fallen so dramatically in recent days, bringing hordes of Arab, Indian and Western tourists to the bazaars of the Gulf. The merchant gently vouchsafed the information that with gold down to \$340 an ounce on the island, he was so busy that he was weighing his banknotes rather than counting them.

Traders are not questioning the cause of their good fortune too closely, but the most popularly held reason for Bahrain's gold rush is the Soviet Union's decision to sell off huge quantities of gold in the past few weeks, apparently to pay for its military and economic commitments in Afghanistan, Cuba and Poland.

In a single week recently, the Russians are believed to have put 96,000 ounces of gold on the market, bringing the world price crashing down. Bahrain's gold souk — a dusty street not far from the harbour, with the seediness that denotes true affluence — is now reaping the benefits.

There are, it is true, other theories put forward for the gold rush in the Gulf: world recession, a slackening in the rate of inflation, stability of interest rates, and — more dramatically — oil price reductions.

Bahrain's own Ministry of Finance prefers to hedge its bets, claiming only (through a departmental Under-Secretary) that gold buying was not connected with any feeling of instability in the area. Only Western investors he insisted, believed that gold would be the only currency "if something happened to the world."

This is not the case in Kuwait, where thousands of small investors were buying up so much gold bullion that the market there began to run out of supplies.

A leading Kuwait economist thought that the growing demand for gold in recent years was attributable to "the collapse of the world economic order and the failure to replace it with a more equitable system, in addition to the fluctuation in the value of the dollar."

Reagan challenged on Soviet strength

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, April 2

President Reagan's assertion during his press conference on Wednesday that the Soviet Union has achieved nuclear superiority over the United States has been disputed by critics and supporters alike.

Some critics, among them Senator Robert Kennedy, contended that the President was incorrect to say that "on balance the Soviet Union does have a definite margin of superiority". Others say that even the Soviet Union is ahead in the arms race the President should not say so openly as this will not only alarm America's allies but also undermine the credibility of America's nuclear deterrent.

The debate on the nuclear arms balance is extremely complicated one and is not just a matter of counting the number of missiles or even warheads that each side possesses. However, it is generally accepted that while the United States has an advantage over the Soviet Union in submarine-launched ballistic missiles and long-range bombers, the Soviet Union has the edge in land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs).

The Soviet ICBMs are believed to have the capability to destroy the American force of 1,052 land-based missiles in a single strike. This is why the Administration is going ahead with plans to deploy 100 MX-ICBMs, each with 10 highly accurate warheads.

Until Mr Reagan's press conference American presidents have carefully avoided making public judgments about nuclear superiority both because of the difficulty

of making precise calculations and also because of the impact such a judgment would have on the United States' deterrence credibility. President Ford used the term "rough parity" to describe his goal, while President Carter said his Administration aimed at "essential equivalence."

Until now the Reagan Administration had stopped short of saying that the Soviet Union was ahead but had served warning that Soviet land-based missiles had created a "window of vulnerability" in American defences. The Administration has embarked on a massive programme (involving the planned construction of the 100 MX missiles, 100 B1 long-range cruise missile-carrying bombers and 192 Trident 11 submarine-launched missiles) to close this "window of vulnerability."

Senator Kennedy, who is a sponsor of a resolution calling for a nuclear freeze at present weapons level, said the President was wrong to claim the Soviet Union had a definite margin of superiority. "No one in authority, including President Reagan, would take our deterrent forces for the Soviet forces," he declared.

Senator argued that the President had made his assertion in order to justify the Administration's huge planned increase in defence spending.

The President's statement was also criticized by "moderates" such as Senator John Glenn and Senator James Exon, who have not taken a position on the nuclear freeze campaign.

The Japanese Mitsubishi boards were imported by clients of the former Prime Minister, and will be installed at stadiums where World Cup matches are to be held in June and July.

Madrid.— Sparks are flying in Madrid over an alleged 320 pesetas (£1.6m) tax concession given to the importers of electric display boards for use at World Cup football venues.

The Japanese Mitsubishi boards were imported by clients of the former Prime Minister, and will be installed at stadiums where World Cup matches are to be held in June and July.

Madrid.— Some 20 suspected Red Brigades terrorists, believed to belong to the Rome Brigades column, were arrested after a large-scale police swoop.

Rome.— Some 20 suspected Red Brigades terrorists, believed to belong to the Rome Brigades column, were arrested after a large-scale police swoop.

Rome.— Some 20 suspected Red Brigades terrorists, believed to belong to the Rome Brigades column, were arrested after a large-scale police swoop.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Athenians fume at radio hoax

Athens.— An April Fool news flash that pollution levels in Athens were lethal and children should be evacuated, has backfired and soured the atmosphere at Athens radio (Mario Modiano writes).

The director-general of broadcasting offered to resign, the journalist responsible was dismissed and a shipbuilding engineer said he was seeking £450,000 damages for the shock suffered by his wife.

Frantic schoolmasters called the Ministry of Education to seek guidance as mothers dashed to the schools to collect their children, while hospitals made inquiries about the possible evacuation of sensitive patients. Other Athenians scurried for protection to the city's parks.

Geneva.— An important step towards saving the Mediterranean was taken when coastal states and the EEC approved a treaty for establishing specially protected areas around its shores (Alan McGregor writes). This is the fourth treaty concluded since the Mediterranean action plan was launched in 1976. The others are against dumping, emergency oil spills and land-based pollution. The plan is costing about \$20m (£10.1m) in the next year's until the end of 1983. The administrative headquarters is being moved from Geneva to Athens.

Colombo.— Sri Lanka has decided to ask Mr Ted Grant, political editor of the left-wing *Militant* newspaper and a founder of the Labour Party's Militant Tendency, to leave the country, the Immigration Department said. He is in Sri Lanka as a guest of a Marxist party.

New York.— The United States has called for changes in seabed mining proposals, as the United Nations Mr James Moore, head of the US delegation, wants changes in proposals that would require that investors put up at least \$1.5m (£30,000) to get a share of seabed mining.

Seabed split

Top copy

Disappointing haul

Rome police swoop

This Watch Could Save a Life

Are you concerned about a loved one who lives alone? The greatest fear of people living alone is how to cope with an emergency like a fall or illness.

With this new watch you can summon help at the press of a button. Linked to a nationwide 24-hour centre, the new Aid Call system provides a complete service including the cost of the equipment, installation, and a 24-hour service contract, all for only £2.99 per week plus VAT.

I would like further details

Name _____
Address _____
Telephone Number _____

AID-CALL, 15 Radium Walk, London SW3, Tel: 01-252 2822
Home Office and British Telecom approved.

THE GYPSY PRINCESS

KALMAN'S VIENNESE OPERETTA

"Hilariously funny. By the end you can't bear it to stop" *Standard*
"Infectious musical delight... Should run for months" *Sunday Times*
"Hysterically funny... Ticker Davies... so perfect a hand at exaggerated farce that the audience is bound to break up with mirth" *Guardian*
"Excellent and sharp performances... enthusiastic reception" *Financial Times*
"Slick, smart, stylish and burning with good humor... it will run and run" *Daily Mail*

Until April 17
Prices £2.50-£11
Special price matinee

Sadler's Wells Theatre

Box Office 01-252 1671
Kiosk 01-252 1672
24 hr Booking 01-252 1673
Group Sales Box Office 01-252 1674

Bottoms Up
£2.99
LES PLASTIQUES
Double Bottles
BOTTLES UP
UNUSUAL
IN BLANC
FRANCAIS

282 OLD BROADWAY RD. SW5 - (01) 273 0164
164 NOTTING HILL, W8 - (01) 229 0032
292 ELOM AVE. W9 - (01) 294 9399
74 TOTTENHAM RD. N20 - (01) 246 2128
12 CHANCERY WEST, HADLEY WOOD, HERTS.
(01) 425 3404
45 BRIGHTON RD. ST1, CROYDON - (01) 689 1267
243 GREENWICH HIGH RD. SE10 - (01) 853 8771
432 LONDON RD. W1M, CREAM - (01) 844 6729
45 THE CHANDLER, TENDRIDGE - (01) 877 3288
HERON SERVICE STN, 145 BATH RD. READING
(0724) 593498
1 STATION PLS, SURREYHILL - (01) 222 2229
12 CITY RD, CROYDON - (01) 689 4522
45 THE PLAZA, CHURCH RD, ASHFORD, MIDDX.
(01) 457 521
ADDITION ST, WESTMINSTER BRIDGE STN.
(01) 5184
867 FULHAM ROAD, SW5 - (01) 736 9538

OFFERING SEED:
ANDREW: 65 CHARLTON RD.
THICKHAM: 15 YORK ST.

حكي عن الاصل

Athenians fume at radio hoax

Athenians fume at radio hoax. An April Fool's joke broadcast on Athens radio, which was intended to inform listeners that the city had been bombed, caused a great deal of confusion and alarm. The hoax was perpetrated by a group of young men who used a powerful transmitter to broadcast the false news. The Athens radio station, which is one of the most popular in the city, was forced to issue a correction and apologize to its listeners. The hoaxers, who were caught by the police, are now facing charges of causing public alarm and confusion.

Mediterranean treaty agreed

Mediterranean treaty agreed. An agreement has been reached between the governments of Greece, Turkey, and Cyprus regarding the status of the island of Cyprus. The agreement, which was signed in Athens, provides for a ceasefire and the withdrawal of foreign troops from the island. It also sets out the terms for a future settlement of the Cyprus problem. The agreement is seen as a significant step towards resolving the long-standing conflict over the island.

Colombo expels militant editor

Colombo expels militant editor. A militant editor of a newspaper in Colombo, Sri Lanka, has been expelled from the country. The editor, who was known for his radical views and inflammatory editorials, was accused of inciting violence and disrupting public order. The government of Sri Lanka has taken this action to maintain law and order and to ensure the free press operates within the bounds of the law.

Seabed split

Seabed split. A dispute has arisen over the ownership and control of the seabed off the coast of a country. The dispute involves competing claims by different groups and is being resolved through international arbitration. The seabed is rich in natural resources, and the outcome of the dispute will have significant implications for the country's economy and environment.

Top copy

Top copy. A high-quality reproduction of a document or image, often used for archival or research purposes. It is known for its accuracy and clarity, providing a true representation of the original source.

Disappointing haul

Disappointing haul. A fishing expedition or search mission has ended with a disappointing haul. The participants were hoping to find valuable items or catch large fish, but the results were far from what they expected. The disappointment was expressed by those involved in the mission.

Rome police snuff

Rome police snuff. A police operation in Rome has resulted in the seizure of a large quantity of drugs. The operation was part of a larger campaign to combat drug trafficking and is seen as a significant success for the Italian authorities. The seized drugs are believed to have been destined for export to other parts of Europe.

Record Review

Hilary Finch

Sir William's birthday box

Walton conducts Walton. Philharmonia Orchestra and Chorus. EMI SLS 5246 (3 discs). Walton: Symphony No. 1. Philharmonia/Haitink. EMI ASD 4091. Walton: Symphony No. 40. Schubert: Symphony No. 5. NBC/50/Toscanini. RCA VL 46003. Beethoven: Symphony No. 9. NBC/50/Toscanini. RCA VL 46002. Verdi: Requiem. NBC/50/Toscanini. RCA VL 46010 (2 discs).

EMI's eightieth birthday present to Sir William Walton is a boxed set of his own choral and orchestral recordings from the Fifties and Sixties, an immensely valuable permanent record. Here are Walter Legge's Philharmonia Orchestra and Chorus in their heyday, with Walton conducting, whether in the needlesharp testing of the *Partita* or the remarkably refined *Henry V* Suite, pointing quite suitably the transparency of his scoring, the fresh originality of its inner rhythmic life, the intensity and unpredictability of the finest unit.

In the absence of the concertos, it is Walton's 1953 performance of the first symphony, deleted for more than 20 years, that is such a treat. Few recordings hit so sharply into the angles of such rhythmic figures, build the climaxes with such tingle tension, enable us to taste so keenly the piquancy of the orchestration.

Haitink's new version, with the present Philharmonia, has all the brightness of brass and timpani detail, the more luxurious resonance of a modern digital recording. Yet the interpretation, and more notably the playing, never quite loses the quality of the original. Walton's piano version does: the pattering opening figures and the fugue finale sound tame and routine by comparison, while the slower tempo of the third movement overstates its cool poise and smudges its lucidity. To a listener of the younger generation, the Walton box, which also includes the 1955 Suite, marches and overtures, comes as something of a revelation: of Walton as conductor, of the playing of the old Philharmonia, and, indeed, of Legge's Fifties recordings.

Toscanini, the man behind the legend, is how RCA package their commemorative edition of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the maestro's death, a smartly designed series of reissues of pre-1954 recordings of which these are only a sample. I found his Mozart 40 something of a disappointment. The Schubert Eighth, though, with its moments of chilling isolation, shows that characteristic intensity of purpose and sense of rediscovery that makes his Beethoven 9 one of the most riveting performances, including live ones, I have ever heard.

In the 1952 recording with which, at 85, even Toscanini

Paul Griffiths

A nightingale with gravitas

Stravinsky: *Le chant du rossignol*, etc. Orchestre National Boulez. Erato STU 71428/Conifer. Stravinsky: *Histoire du soldat*. Soloists, Ensemble Inter-Contemporain/Boulez. Erato STU 71426/Conifer. Stravinsky: *Pulcinella*. Concerto Soloists, Ensemble Inter-Contemporain/Boulez. Erato STU 71427/Conifer. Sibelius: *Pohjola's Daughter*, etc. Boston SO/Davis. Philips 9500 893; CD 7300 893.

Stravinsky's century year has already brought us a cornucopia of his own recordings from CBS, and much more is on the way, but I do not expect to enjoy anything more than Boulez's new disc including *Le chant du rossignol*. This has always been one of Boulez's special favourites, proceeding from *The Rite of Spring* but in a manner more brilliant, more exotic, more French, and he performs it splendidly. If with a touch more weight than has been his wont, he has the flashing jewel colours of Stravinsky's Chinese fantasy are joined by an underflow of Homeric-like seriousness.

The only other orchestral work of the immediate post-*Rite* years was the set of *Four Studies*, and these are offered on the second side together with the compositions on which they were based, the *Three Pieces for string quartet* and the *Study for piano*, the latter never before recorded. One thus has a fascinating opportunity to observe Stravinsky at work, not merely orchestrating his music but embellishing the colours that already

seem inherent in the original. This illuminating, exciting record also includes the two editions of the *Four Russian Peasant Songs* for women's chorus, the first plain, the second with rippling accompaniments for horn quartet.

The companion *Histoire du soldat* recording has Patrice Chereau as the soldier, which may tempt one to think of Ring and Lulu to get their own back by throwing eggs at the loudspeakers. He is, however, more than adequate in the part, as too are the distinguished actor-director Roger Planchon as the narrator and Antoine Vitez as a suave, subtle devil. But even with this cast, even with the French text the music demands, and even with a pointed, precise account of the music, *Histoire du soldat* is hard to take as a purely theatrical experience. It is there, and it cannot really be appreciated as anything less.

This is not true, of course, of Stravinsky's ballets, least of all *Pulcinella*, where the action is between Stravinsky and the eighteenth-century music on which he chooses to operate. Unfortunately,

though, Stravinsky's musical kleptomania is something he has never been able to understand, and his performance is that of someone who sees no point in what he is doing: it becomes drudgery. There are nice soloists, including Anthony Rolfe Johnson, but there is too much wrong here for anyone to be too pleased about what is right.

These three Stravinsky discs mark Boulez's return to the Erato lists, and they can be had together in a shoddily packaged set, STU 71425. My advice, though, would be to seize the orchestral disc and then think about *Histoire du soldat* if you can tolerate hearing a radio play in French.

Colin Davis reminds us of his magnificent Sibelius symphony cycle and adding to it a record of shorter works with the same orchestra, the Boston Symphony. *Pohjola's Daughter*, in particular, is outstanding: luminous, strange and in its big finale, a masterpiece of being at its vulgar. There is much pleasure to be had too from *En saga* and even from the excessively familiar *Karelia Suite* and *Valse triste*.

Television/Michael Church

Love and tears

The differences between discourse and stage "and television dialogue, are often not fully appreciated. Whereas the unfortunate reader of the boards must maintain a steady stream of sound while rolling on the floor, biting the carpet and pulling the dagger out of his back, his colleague on the screen can afford to arrange himself in attitudes, bursting into song with lines like "What do you mean?" "Ooops" and "Sorry".

The ubiquitous Paula Milne is currently demonstrating how deep the divide can be. With *Love Is Old, Love Is New* (in the *Love Story* slot) she is cramming full-blown women's magazine paths into neat little celluloid capsules. James Fox and Jane Fonda weep nobly in their lonely love because they cannot make a baby. "God in heaven, why us?" wails Fox at one point; no more need be said, nor is. He makes a sexual advance: "No, darling. Not all next week." "Oh, you said your bloody time!" Fonda retorts, enough said. Fox is meant to be seen as a casualty of the flower-power craze. How do you do it? Easy—make him sing a Beatles song every few minutes.

Last night, in the *Sideways* Letters (BBC 2) Miss Milne offered the dramatization of a story by Jane Gardam in which the discovery of some love letters from Jane Austen are made the occasion both for a modestly successful woman novelist's revenge on her male chauvinist ex-tutor and for her own creative self-liberation.

Crammed into a mere 35 minutes, this was a cleverly convoluted story, much helped by deft direction by Nicholas Renton. As with *Love Story*, rapid cross-cutting and minimal dialogue filled out the picture with

bold, simple strokes. "It was inevitable, expected. She had been ill for years," said the Mailerish academic of the wife lying freshly dead in the next room, and that had to be an explanation enough for his impassivity. The camera flashed back to a tutorial scene, forward to the lady novelist's discovery of his plagiarism of her thesis, back to her meeting with the wife, forward to the perusal of the Austen letters: everything was a bit neat and believable. No bluestocking who identified so closely with Jane Austen would burn a literary find of this magnitude, just to keep it out of a pair of hated hands. Steal it, hide it, but never burn it.

DOUBLE ACTION SPEED-ROE

Save £££ buying direct from makers

THIS IS HOW IT WORKS

Speed-Roe removes weeds by their roots with the minimum of effort. The double action Speed-Roe cuts the weeds and then the roots. The double action Speed-Roe cuts the weeds and then the roots. The double action Speed-Roe cuts the weeds and then the roots.

Cuts Weeding Time in Half

IDEAL FOR THE LESSER ENERGETIC GARDENER

Removes Weeds by the Roots

DOUBLE ACTION SPEED-ROE

ONLY £5.95

BENDIGO BOSWELL

The famous Children's Music Theatre in

A new musical play

10 to 17 April

YOUNG VIC 01-228 6363

Superb STRAWBERRY TUB

Plus 30 perpetual fruiting 'RABUNDA' plants for only £12.95

THE FIRST ALL INCLUSIVE STRAWBERRY TUB OFFER

NEW Watering Column

Bird-Proof Netting

Patio Base

ONLY AVAILABLE FROM ESSEX PRODUCTS

DON'T SETTLE FOR LESS!

Essex Products Ltd., Well Lane, Danbury, Essex. CM3 4AB.

Survival

International School for Girls from 12 to 22 years.

French intensive course.

Secretarial subjects - Domestic Science - Languages - Art.

Winter sports.

Summer Holiday Course: French - English - Cooking.

1815 CLARENS-MONTREUX

Phone 021/61 26 73

Telex 453162 surva ch

Principals: Mr. and Mrs. F. Sidler-Andreas.



St Benedict's College and Monastery at Fort Augustus on the Caledonian Canal, 1880

Travel/Ronald Faux

By canal in search of Nessie

The Great Glen runs across northern Scotland like an axeblow struck 350 million years ago between where Fort William and Inverness now stand. The separation of the north-west Highlands was marked by the long lochs of Oich and Ness that were sensibly linked together in the nineteenth century to form the Caledonian canal, a passage around the northern tip of Scotland through the vicious seas of the Pentland Firth.

The stretches of neat navigation linking the waters of the lochs and the east and west Scottish coasts were designed in 1773 by James Watt, but it was not until 1803 that Thomas Telford began to cut the canal. It took almost 20 years to complete, by which time a dependable steam engine had been devised — through the researches of James Watt — and the need for an escape route diminished.

Fishing boats and small freighters still traverse the Caledonian through its creek, but the canal is little more than a half the peak summer cost and cruising types are not preyed upon by the ubiquitous Scottish puffers fussed their way from loch to loch, the beauty of the surrounding scenery was incidental. It is now the principal attraction promoted by the Highlands and Islands Development Board, the tourism authorities and a number of cruiser operators on the canal.

Seafaring vessels have largely yielded to flotillas of brightly plastic cruisers that nod to one another between the loch gates and potter about the open waters. It is the peace and quiet, the sight of colours reflecting and fracturing on the water that are the main appeals of Telford's canal.

I have cruised the waterways at every time of year in all kinds of craft. It is fine in summer when the waters of Loch Oich are warm enough to plunge into, but out of season the canal is little appreciated. On a winter weekend when the air is brittle with frost, the hills lit by clear winter sunshine in the still air, the lochs lie smooth as lacquer. You can admire the scenery from the stern of a wheelhouse at little more than half the peak summer cost and cruising types are not preyed upon by the ubiquitous Scottish

midges that infest the canal bank in summer.

There are half a dozen boat operators on this 60-mile length of the Caledonian. Jim Hogan, of Caley Cruisers, Inverness provides craft that are comprehensively equipped, extremely comfortable and have the additional stability of being named after Scottish castles.

A cruise begins with a brief word of instruction to the embryo captain and crew. The craft are easy enough to control and the powerful diesel engines are governed down to a purposeful cruising speed. There is a wealth of places on the canal to visit or moor overnight and Caley has provided numerous mooring points for their clients. It is possible to be as gregarious and tie up alongside another cruiser or seek the isolation of a solitary mooring in a quiet bay.

The canal is bordered by many interesting historical sites and on Loch Ness offers the chance of a fortune to the crew able to spot the elusive beast alleged to lurk there. The Loch Ness Monster is no modern creation dreamed up by newspapers. Saint Adamnan, the abbot of Iona who died in 704, referred in his writings to an *aquaticus bestia* in the loch and the story has gone on ever since.

Jim Hogan, with an eye to the thriving local Monster industry, has fitted one of his cruisers with powerful side scanning radar so that any client can conduct his own Monster hunt.

"I think it is beyond doubt that there is something there. Too many level-headed folk have seen it. I have talked to them about it and I am convinced", he said.

Perhaps his boat, New Atlantis, will track down the beast from 700 feet but the most exciting result so far has been the wreckage of a Wellington bomber that crashed in Loch Ness during the last war.

A variety of vessels is available from Caley Cruisers, ranging between three and eight people. All have sun-decks, spacious cabins and tenders for reaching the shore when the vessel is at anchor. Charges average between £30 and £50 per person per week depending on the season. The five berth New Atlantis is available with Monster-hunting systems for between £50 and £80 per berth per week.

Bridge/Jeremy Flint

Beyond the book

A table of recommended opening leads seems to be an essential ingredient of most elementary bridge books. The list invariably starts with the blue-blooded AQ and KQJ and finishes with the proletarian Jxx and lowly xxx.

The absurd rigidity of this incident reminds me of an incident in my school days. As a necessary preliminary to field day manoeuvres, we filed into the armoury to collect our kit from the Quartermaster Sergeant. When it came to my turn, the young cadet in charge of the block of wood, attached to a leather sling, "What is that supposed to be?" I asked. "Have you no imagination, Lance Corporal? It is a trench mortar."

Swiftly calculating that carrying this clumsy object as I tramped five miles over ploughed fields would make the day even more wearisome, I made what I thought was a helpful offer. "Sergeant Major, I am prepared to imagine that I am carrying a deadly weapon, without any constant physical reminder."

The old trooper bristled. "One day," he barked, "you will learn the value of discipline, and unquestioning obedience. And probably in today's army, blind adherence to a set of rules is a poor substitute for logical thought."

The first decision that the opening lead must make is of play passive? Only when he has made up his mind should he then decide which suit and which card offer the best chance of fulfilling his tactical objective. The text books say that it is correct to attack when leading against a small slam, but play safe against a grand slam. Suppose you hold this hand as West:

The opponents have bid as follows:

South	North
14	2NT
16	4NT
17	5NT
18	6NT
19	7NT

The bidding has been:

West	North	East	South
No	2NT	No	1NT
No	3NT	No	4NT
No	5NT	No	6NT
No	7NT	No	8NT

To select an attacking lead would be insanity. The bidding suggests that the opponents have little to spare, and that your two major kings may represent an unsurmountable stumbling block. But change the bidding sequence:

South	North
14	3NT
16	4NT
17	5NT
18	6NT
19	7NT

Now your OK has become a liability rather than an asset. Left in peace, declarer will probably lose a trick to your 4QK, and then develop the diamonds with the help of a successful finesse. This is the time to attack. Lead a heart.

Encouraged by his two tens, North stretches for game. The destiny of the contract is soon decided. Declarer allows the 4J to run to his 4K. He then crosses to dummy with the 9J in order to play a diamond towards his hand. West is powerless. He cannot prevent declarer from establishing his diamonds, because dummy's 49 provides a crucial third spade stop. If West had selected the 46 for his opening lead, it would have been a very different story. When he obtains the lead, West can cash the 4A and use his equals to dislodge dummy's 4Q.

Id Save a Life

Save £££ buying direct from makers

DOUBLE ACTION SPEED-ROE

Cuts Weeding Time in Half

IDEAL FOR THE LESSER ENERGETIC GARDENER

Removes Weeds by the Roots

DOUBLE ACTION SPEED-ROE

ONLY £5.95

BENDIGO BOSWELL

The famous Children's Music Theatre in

A new musical play

10 to 17 April

YOUNG VIC 01-228 6363

It all began at Ooty but I must admit I'm snookered when the prankster takes his cue

In one of his agreeable rambles around the back of the paper recently, Hunter Davies paped to meditate about the etymology of snooker in its centenary year. In particular, he wondered whether there was any connexion with cocking a snook.

These are deep waters, Hunter. The clever men at Oxford, who know all there is to be known, have so far been unwilling to commit themselves on the subject. They list snooker as a word of unknown origin. We wait impatiently for the next volume of the majestic *Supplement to the OED* this summer to see, among other things, whether they are still snookered.

Less exact scholars are content with the folk etymology. This relates that the noblest of ball games was conceived in the officers' mess at a pub in the Devonshire Regiment called Neville Chamberlain, who put another coloured ball on the billiard table in order to provide a variation of the game then known as "black pool".

Snooker was born some years later in the Ootacumund Club, or Ooty, in the hills of Nilgiris in southern India. Sir Neville later recalled that while a game with the coloured balls was going on, a fellow officer was chatting to him about the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and the use of the nickname snooker for a freshman.

This is believed to have been a corruption of the original word for a new cadet, which was *snook*. In itself an oddity. Or you can believe that it came from the slang verb to snook, a variant of snoke, meaning to sneak.

To soothe the feelings of the culprit I added that we were all snookers at the game, so it would be very appropriate to call the game snooker.

Sir Neville reminisces in the snooker-room: "One of our party failed to hole a coloured ball close to a corner pocket, and I called out to him, 'Why—you're a regular snooker.' To soothe the feelings of the culprit I added that we were all snookers at the game, so it would be very appropriate to call the game snooker. The suggestion was adopted with enthusiasm. While it is correct to say that the game was first played at the Ootacumund Club, it is also true that progress until played by members of the Ootacumund Club."

All this I most powerfully and potentially believe, although it does not explain how to be snookered came to describe the predicament that I found myself in when I am rash enough to venture on to the green baize of being stuck behind a ball of one colour while desirous of quiting in a ball of another colour. Being behind the eight ball is the American description of the same predicament in a different game.

So now for snooks. The precisions at Oxford are again unwilling to hazard an uncertain etymology. This need not inhibit the rest of us from rushing in where angels fear to tread. The custom of making a gesture of derision by placing the thumb on the nose-tip and spreading the fingers fanwise, with the optional extra of joining the tip of the little finger to the thumb of the other hand, seems to have arisen in the late eighteenth century. Cf. *The Spectator*, of 1712. The "prentice speaks his disrespect by an extended finger".

Also cf. the French *faire un pied de nez*, and the German *eine lange Nase machen*. Snooks in the nineteenth century was the colloquial hypothetical surname of a person not identified or identifiable. It was the imaginary name of a practical joker; it was also a derisive retort to an idle question: "Snooks!" I can trace no connexion with Ooty, the RMA, or snooker. There the matter must rest, Hunter, until Bob Burchfield's next vol thunders from the press in June. Roll on that happy day.

Philip Howard

Public school patriot or liar of the century? Anthony Glees reveals important new evidence in the MI5 controversy

The Hollis letters: could they have been written by a spy?

Dear May,
The D.C. has just arrived quite safely. Thank you so much for them. They came round by Suez, which accounts for the length of time they took. I don't know what happened to the Siberian route recently, it is more than a fortnight since I got any sort of letter that way. As far as I know there is no reason for it, so I suppose the mails must have been delayed.

Who was Roger Hollis? Was he a faithful servant of Britain? Or was he the most ingenious Soviet mole of his generation? Over the past year the British public has been treated to claim and counter-claim about Hollis's years in MI5 and his period as its Director General from 1956 to 1965. There are those, most notably Mr Chapman Pincher, who have cast the gravest aspersions on a man who cannot answer back and they have adduced at least some evidence to show that Hollis's loyalty was for a time under suspicion. Others are convinced of his innocence. Until now, this group has had very few hard facts to support its case. Even the Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, stated on March 26, 1981, that although she was convinced Hollis was blameless, it was impossible to prove a negative. Letters to *The Times* from former colleagues like Sir Martin Furlong Jones (his successor) could, for obvious reasons, never supply chapter and verse for their stated faith in Hollis.

Now, however, important new evidence has come to light which strongly supports the case of those convinced of Hollis's loyalty to the Crown. While this evidence does not deal with all the charges that have been made against him, it does, in my own view, totally destroy Pincher's main accusation against Hollis. This was that while Hollis worked in China from 1928 until June 1936, he was converted to Communism and that in China he formed an association with the legendary master-spy Richard Sorge and his helpers, Agnes Smiedley and Ruth Kuczynski.

This evidence consists mainly of a very large number of letters written by Hollis while an employee of the British American Tobacco Company addressed mainly to his mother, the wife of the Bishop of Taunton. It was discovered in boxes after the death of the first Lady Hollis. It has been supplemented by oral evidence and by an important document freely available in the Public Record Office.

In his now famous book, *Trade is Treachery*, Chapman Pincher makes a number of serious allegations against Hollis (allegations recently repeated on the BBC). He offers three main reasons why he believes Hollis worked for the Soviet Union: bribery, blackmail or conviction. As far as bribery was concerned, the evidence from the letters shows that Hollis could not have been susceptible to the lure of money. On November 28, 1935, for example, he wrote from Chungking:

"I must have a statement of my shares. They're not quoted in *The Times* so I can't gloat over all the money I'm making. I think I'll invest a little over here. We don't spend much for there's nothing to spend it on."

Blackmail was, of course, always a possibility: but Hollis would have had to have suffered from a very serious vice for blackmail to have been used for 30 years. Homosexuality might have been one such vice. But Hollis was certainly no homosexual and although his first marriage was not a happy one, most colleagues in MI5 knew about this and about his friendship (which began in 1947) with a fellow officer who was to become the second Lady Hollis. This leaves conviction: that Hollis became a mole because he was converted to Communism.

Were it possible to make this charge stick, it would indeed be sufficient to damn Hollis. It would place him firmly in the same category as the other Thirties traitors that we now know about. Hollis's Chinese days, were they to provide



Hollis and his first wife, Evelyn Swayne, at their wedding at Wells Cathedral in July, 1937

evidence of a Communist conversion, would then be the missing link between Hollis and the charmed circle of Blunt, Philby, Burgess and Maclean.

But, as these letters prove, there was no such link. The story is quite different from the one put out by Mr Pincher. First of all, Pincher is wrong to say that Hollis "wormed his way into MI5 after becoming a Communist. In fact, Hollis was invalided out of British American Tobacco because he contracted TB about which he was, as he put it, "rather annoyed" since he had wanted to stay in the Far East. (He returned via Canada and not Siberia, as Pincher states).

Second, there is no mention anywhere in these letters of Richard Sorge or Agnes Smiedley, let alone Ruth Kuczynski and they make it perfectly plain none should be expected. Hollis was far too "English" and xenophobic to have met this kind of emigre group. A letter from Dairen is typical: "This hotel is filling up with Japanese, blousy Russians and a sprinkling of rather un-Aryan-looking Germans. Completely unexciting. There is a large colony of Russians here who go down to the beach every day to sunbathe in the most attenuated costumes. They are flamboyant, bright-red with raw patches and not very beautiful. As for the Japanese they'll move us out of China unless something is done to stop them. I am so sick of these filthy little people..."

For all we know, Sorge and his friends may have been part of this little contingent. Yet even if they shared Hollis's hotel they were still a world away from him, from his cocktail parties and most important, his golf. For while Blunt and Philby were plotting world revolution, Roger was worrying about his golf handicap. In February 1935 he wrote:

"Weather like this makes me long to hit a golf-ball again. It seems like years since I last did so. It was no coincidence that when many years later Hollis met

J. Edgar Hoover he not only presented Hollis with a photo inscribed "with friendship and admiration" but gave him a golf club as well. Stock market speculation and golfing are not usually associated with convinced Communists. Nor is a fondness for public-school life. Yet Hollis was always delighted to recall his school days at Clifton and on one occasion begged his mother to send a couple of old school ties to China since it was "so difficult to get decent ties out here".

When in December 1934, on the other side of the world, Hollis contracted the killer disease of TB, his public school spirit (or the spirit such education was meant to encourage) clearly asserted itself. He wrote to his father:

"I've had rather an unpleasant experience... I woke up on Monday with an attack of bleeding like the one I had after the West of England golf championship. I'm going to be X-rayed as soon as we can arrange it and I'll let you know the worst."

On those occasions when politics intrudes into letters, Hollis's views are equally predictable. They are totally balanced except where England is concerned, when it is always assumed to be best. He certainly disliked both Communism and Fascism and both for empirical rather than theoretical reasons. A letter written in October 1934 provides a good example:

"and now for the journey on the Trans-Siberian express of which I could tell you little before as the Russians have a way of reading letters and rather than theoretical reasons. Berlin struck me as a wonderful city but I didn't like the militaristic Hitlerism which one finds everywhere. Uniforms, strutting self-importance and fantastic salutations on all sides. The poor civilian is very small beer. The next day we arrived in Moscow where we were met by a representative of Intourist in a very luxurious Lincoln car with a charming young lady as a guide. The Kremlin looked fine — from the outside."

Lenin's tomb looked rather like a high-class public lavatory without any dignity or artistic merit. I have never seen anything which depressed me so unutterably as Moscow. It is a huge drab slum, people ill-dressed in the most deplorable ready-made, though not in rags, I admit."

We should complement this with a letter written to his fiancée (after his return to England) in the winter of 1936: "Hidden away in me I have always had a passionate loyalty to the monarchy and to the ideal and duties of the English gentleman. All my time abroad has strengthened that because I've seen how much other people do respect our code. Edward has let the side down utterly — has just quit on us. I'm sorry to sound like a public school speech-day but it's so cryingly weak that any man should risk the whole future of the monarchy and Empire for personal happiness. Staunch Conservative that I am, I feel Edward has let us down as no man on earth has the power to do."

Any historian of Roger Hollis is faced with two possibilities. Either these letters are genuine and Hollis cannot have been a Communist mole, or else Hollis wrote these letters so as to confound future research into his past, which would surely make him the most ingenious liar of the twentieth century. I am certain they are genuine and I do not believe they are a fraud.

First of all, they are confirmed by all the other evidence that I managed to gain. Hollis is, for example, on record as having warned the Foreign Office in 1945 about Stalin's true intentions for the future political life of the nations occupied by the Red Army (a warning the Foreign Office does not appear to have taken very seriously). Furthermore, a former colleague distinctly recalled that during the war, but after the 1941 alliance with Russia, when Hollis lay sick with another TB attack in a sanatorium near Cirencester, he — Hollis warned him to continue watching the Soviet Union closely since its being an ally did not preclude its wishing to subvert British aims.

Secondly, everyone always leaves a trail if only we bother to look for it. Blunt and his conspirators were known to be Communists by either parents, friends or lovers. Dora Philby, Kim Philby's mother, for example, wrote to her husband in 1934 complaining about "Kim's bloody Communism". When questioned later, the thirties traitors simply said they had changed their minds: but their trails remained. Hollis's trail can also be seen. It is his Chinese interlude and it is "clean".

No one, certainly no contemporary historian, could ever claim to be 100 per cent certain about anyone. Much of Hollis's subsequent career is as yet undocumented. He clearly made very serious mistakes, most notably in his failure to catch Blunt, Philby, Burgess and Maclean. Perhaps he did not believe that men from his sort of background could possibly be agents of Russia. But this lack of imagination (detectable in his letters) which may even be gross incompetence, still does not add up to treachery. One thing, however, seems so probable that it must be accepted as the truth in the absence of hard facts to the contrary: to depict Hollis as a convinced Marxist is both unhistorical and utterly absurd.

Dr Anthony Glees is a lecturer in the Department of Government at Brunel University, Middlesex.

© Times Newspapers Limited, 1982

Geoffrey Smith

Complementary if not complimentary

At the beginning of last week it seemed that the Conservatives might be about to follow Labour in one of its least fortunate escapades and precipitate a crisis over the deputy leadership. The Tory hounds were being let loose upon Mr Whitelaw. The party and the general public were in a state of particular agitation over law and order, and as a not noticeably hawkish Home Secretary he seemed to be a natural victim. All the more so as the personal support of the Prime Minister could not be taken for granted. When Mr Whitelaw received a rough reception from a raucous party conference at Blackpool last October, her speech on the final day implied a greater sensitivity towards his critics than to him.

So now he had to endure trial by ordeal before the Conservative backbench Home Affairs Committee, the House of Commons itself, and finally the Conservative Central Council meeting at Harrogate. That he emerged unscathed, with strong backing from Mrs Thatcher herself at Harrogate, has a double significance for the Conservatives. He will be able not only to continue as Home Secretary with his authority undimmed, but also to remain the loyal deputy that he has been since he lost the leadership election to Mrs Thatcher seven years ago.

The role of deputy leader is one that is always essential, but often unnoticed. Mr Whitelaw's contribution to this Government as deputy leader is not fully appreciated even by a number of those who approve of his performance as Home Secretary. He is not personally close to Mrs Thatcher. He is a very different kind of politician, with a shrewd instinct for what will work rather than any powerful capacity for analysis, or attachment to doctrine. His policy preferences are by no means the same as hers.

Yet from the very moment that Mrs Thatcher was chosen as party leader he has accepted that his chance has passed. He has known that it would be no use waiting for opportunity to knock again: if anything were to happen to Mrs Thatcher he would not be the successor. So he has concentrated on bolstering her position, not undermining it. Without him a Cabinet that has often been sadly divided would have been torn even further apart. He has been all the more effective in providing a steady influence within the Government because he comes from the opposite wing of the party to his leader.

In this respect, as in others, he can be compared to Mr Foot, who was an outstandingly loyal and generous deputy to Mr Callaghan from 1976 to 1980. The comparison with Mr Whitelaw is instructive in many ways. Mr Foot was the runner-up in the election at which his leader was chosen. Few people thought then that his chance would come again, and Mr Foot himself gave every impression during those years of not believing that he would ever be leader of the party. Indeed, when Mr Callaghan finally retired from the leadership, Mr Foot did not at first put himself forward as a candidate. He also made the unity of the Callaghan team his first priority rather than fighting tooth and nail for the policies of his own choice. He did so at some personal cost, because many of his old associates on the left came to believe that he had sold out. But a future biographer might well conclude that it was this period which saw his greatest service to the Labour Party.

Neither of Mr Callaghan's immediate predecessors as Prime Minister established a particularly effective relationship with his deputy. Sir Harold Wilson was probably too suspicious of the coup around the corner, to allow a partnership to flourish. The relationship of Mr Heath with the man who was his deputy during most of his years as party leader, Reginald Maudling, is more difficult to assess. During Maudling's last years, when both men were in the political wilderness, they spoke up strongly for each other. But it is hard to believe that they were really all that close during their years of power.

Maudling once remarked to me that in all his time as Mr Heath's deputy they had never had lunch alone together. Whether or not his memory was accurate, this certainly does not suggest much of a working partnership. Mr Heath was probably too wary to risk it before he became Prime Minister, and by then the pattern of their relationship had been set. Maudling had been Mr Heath's closest ally for the leadership indeed, many people at the time were surprised that Mr Heath won and certainly did not believe that his chance had gone for ever when he lost.

Mr Harold Macmillan was still more uneasy with his deputy, "Rab" Butler, going out of his way to block Butler's chance of the succession. Yet the Macmillan premiership benefited greatly from Butler's service. His skill in chairing Cabinet committees, his accomplishment in managing government business, his ability to cope with the really contentious problems as was demonstrated most notably by his handling of the Central African Federation—these were what contributed so much to that Government.

Eden did not really have time to establish a close relationship with a deputy, though it is doubtful if his tact and prickly disposition would ever have enabled him to do so. Through-out the years when Eden was himself deputy to Churchill it was popularly assumed that this was an ideal partnership, based on mutual admiration across the divide of a generation. It is an assumption that has not survived the scrutiny of recent scholarship. Not only was the relationship tense and often tinged with rancour, but it must be uncertain whether Eden contributed all that much as a deputy as distinct from his performance as Foreign Secretary.

Attlee and Herbert Morrison also had a difficult relationship, but in their case it was a productive one as well. Morrison had made a last-ditch attempt to prevent Attlee from becoming Prime Minister after the electoral triumph of 1945, and Attlee repaid him by clinging on to the leadership for long enough to prevent Morrison from succeeding him. But in the intervening years Morrison played a great part in the success of the Attlee Government. Like Butler, he was adept in making the wheels of government go round.

What then are the qualities required in a deputy Prime Minister? Not, it would seem, compatibility with the Prime Minister, strangely enough. Butler and Morrison were highly successful despite being distinctly incompatible; and Mr Whitelaw is still somewhat distant. It seems to matter much more that the deputy should be complementary to the Prime Minister, complementary in administrative skills, in political strengths, and even possibly in opinions as well. There may be no friendship at the top in politics, but there can be a balance of power.

lary effective relationship with his deputy. Sir Harold Wilson was probably too suspicious of the coup around the corner, to allow a partnership to flourish. The relationship of Mr Heath with the man who was his deputy during most of his years as party leader, Reginald Maudling, is more difficult to assess. During Maudling's last years, when both men were in the political wilderness, they spoke up strongly for each other. But it is hard to believe that they were really all that close during their years of power.

Maudling once remarked to me that in all his time as Mr Heath's deputy they had never had lunch alone together. Whether or not his memory was accurate, this certainly does not suggest much of a working partnership. Mr Heath was probably too wary to risk it before he became Prime Minister, and by then the pattern of their relationship had been set. Maudling had been Mr Heath's closest ally for the leadership indeed, many people at the time were surprised that Mr Heath won and certainly did not believe that his chance had gone for ever when he lost.

Mr Harold Macmillan was still more uneasy with his deputy, "Rab" Butler, going out of his way to block Butler's chance of the succession. Yet the Macmillan premiership benefited greatly from Butler's service. His skill in chairing Cabinet committees, his accomplishment in managing government business, his ability to cope with the really contentious problems as was demonstrated most notably by his handling of the Central African Federation—these were what contributed so much to that Government.

Eden did not really have time to establish a close relationship with a deputy, though it is doubtful if his tact and prickly disposition would ever have enabled him to do so. Through-out the years when Eden was himself deputy to Churchill it was popularly assumed that this was an ideal partnership, based on mutual admiration across the divide of a generation. It is an assumption that has not survived the scrutiny of recent scholarship. Not only was the relationship tense and often tinged with rancour, but it must be uncertain whether Eden contributed all that much as a deputy as distinct from his performance as Foreign Secretary.

Attlee and Herbert Morrison also had a difficult relationship, but in their case it was a productive one as well. Morrison had made a last-ditch attempt to prevent Attlee from becoming Prime Minister after the electoral triumph of 1945, and Attlee repaid him by clinging on to the leadership for long enough to prevent Morrison from succeeding him. But in the intervening years Morrison played a great part in the success of the Attlee Government. Like Butler, he was adept in making the wheels of government go round.

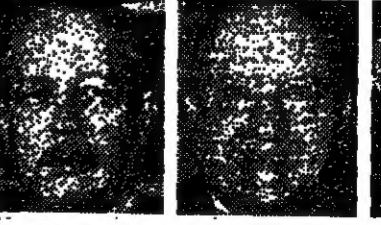
What then are the qualities required in a deputy Prime Minister? Not, it would seem, compatibility with the Prime Minister, strangely enough. Butler and Morrison were highly successful despite being distinctly incompatible; and Mr Whitelaw is still somewhat distant. It seems to matter much more that the deputy should be complementary to the Prime Minister, complementary in administrative skills, in political strengths, and even possibly in opinions as well. There may be no friendship at the top in politics, but there can be a balance of power.



Attlee and Morrison: difficult but productive



Churchill and Eden: tense and tinged with rancour



Macmillan and Butler: succession deliberately blocked



Wilson and Callaghan: distrust and suspicion

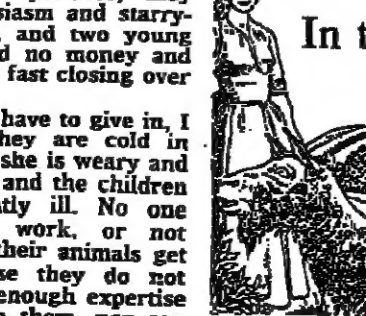
The Bruins try the good life

This is the tale of woe I have heard about people who moved into the country, got "a bit of land" and were bent on self-sufficiency and organic gardening, the good life. They acquired chickens and a pig and some goats — always goats — and bees and perhaps a spinning wheel, dug up an acre for vegetables and, sooner or later came the grief.

So I have been very wary of the siren voices. They said, "a bit more land to grow more vegetables" and I listened and I—"yes, hens" and listened, and acquired both, but then I turned the sound down on the voices. Our way of life is too busy, too complicated and finely balanced between various activities to allow for those animals whose daily care is such a tie and a responsibility, over and above the ones we already have. We need to go out or away, separately or together, we are both working at jobs outside the country, we are not sufficiently into the ideal of providing everything for ourselves.

But the sirens kept on saying "goats", so I thought the least I could do was to look into the whole subject of their keeping. I knew in advance that they would be no good for us at all. Twice daily milking all round the year would be far too much for me to let myself in for; we do not have either enough land, or the right sort of land, for goats do not particularly like grass; two goats (you have to have two, or they pine) would provide too much for us, even if I made a lot of cheese.

All the same, I went up to see the Bruins. The Bruins are both in their twenties, and struggling, in a dilapidated, rented cottage-plus-couple-of-acres, to be truly and completely self-sufficient. They make pots and they paint, and Nell does woven pictures; they have enthusiasm and starry-eyed ideals, and two young children and no money and the water is fast closing over their heads.



In the Country/Susan Hill



Robin Jacques

They will have to give in, I know it. They are cold in winter, and she is weary and worn-down, and the children are constantly ill. No one buys their work, or not much, and their animals get sick, because they do not really have enough expertise to cope with them, nor can they afford to pay a vet's bills.

Yet I am on their side, because their ideals are right and good, in spite of being ill-thought-out and impractical, and because they are so happy together, and so kind and gentle. Their house is a mess, a homely, scruffy, impecunious mess, but they have reclaimed an unpromising field, and made things grow.

They have rotten luck. Their first seed potatoes were given to them, and all diseased; they tried to sell their produce at the gate, but no one knows they are there, so there are always kids about

so there is no passing trade and everyone in the village itself already grows their own. When they put up signs on the main road, a man from the council came and told them they were trading illegally, so they took their produce into the city markets, and there they continue to sell it, but the traders take a large profit from them. First, they staggered from season to season, and now think they might try and acquire a caravan and become gypsies, or a canal boat, and become water gypsies.

What they do know about, though, are goats, or at least Nell does, and she sells the milk to quite a few customers in Barley, and her own goat cheese, too, which is salty and creamy, tangy and crumbly and altogether delicious. She has six goats now, so there are always kids about

the place. They graze both the meadow and the orchard and some scrubland which a farmer lets them use in return for cheese, and make a pretty sight, as a pretty sound, too, because Nell has put bells on the woven collars round their necks, so that it sounds like Switzerland, near to their house.

By the time I had spent an hour with her, I had confirmed my feeling that I wanted to keep goats very much indeed, and that I could not possibly do so. Not yet. So we shall just go and visit Nell's and buy their milk and cheese. As long as the Bruins are up there, that is, but they seemed very depressed about their prospects, although quite firm in their commitment to a country life, to self-employment and self-sufficiency.

I suspect that, to make it work, you have to be both larger in terms of the amount of land and animals you have, and more ruthless and efficient and blinkered than Nell and Rod are or could ever become, and, also, rather more professional about what paperwork has to be done and cannot be evaded, and better at producing pots and paintings than either of them, with their modest talents.

A lot of people derided the Bruins when they arrived, and a lot of people would gloat if they threw in the sponge, but I should be sorry, and for the village, too, because they bring the right spirit to us, unacquisitive, loving, relaxed, the opposite of time-serving, and they have a contentment and a stillness, in spite of their troubles, which makes their company so refreshing.

© Susan Hill

سكينة الاميل

mentary if
mentary

is effective relationship with
deputy. Sir Harold Wilson
is probably too much of a
spectator to allow a paragon
of the coup to flourish.
Heath with the man who
deputy during the man who
as a party leader, it is
judging. In more difficult
less. During Maudling's
ars, when both men were
litical wilderness, there is
strongly for each other. But
hard to believe that they
dily all that close during
of power.

Maudling once remarked to me
it in all his time as Mr. Heath's
deputy they had never had
together. Which was a
mainly why. When Mr. Heath
mainly does not argue, it is
a working partnership. It is
with was probably too much
k it before he became Prime
their relationship had been
suggested challenger for the
der ship indeed, many people
time were surprised that
with was certainly not
tely that his chance had
ever when he lost.

Mr. Harold Macmillan was
re-unequally with his
ab' Butler, going out
y to block Butler's
succession. Yet the
premier had benefited
from Butler's services.
chancellor, Mr. Heath,
accomplishment in man-
agement business, his
time with the really
us private life was
dedicated to his family.
siding of the Central
tributed to the
verment much to the

don and I really have
established a relationship
h a close, though it is
satisfying. But I am
personally would ever be
able to do so. Through
the years when I was
a political adviser, I
saw a lot of the Prime
Minister. I was not
a political adviser, but
I was a political adviser.
I was not a political
adviser, but I was a
political adviser. I was
not a political adviser,
but I was a political
adviser. I was not a
political adviser, but I
was a political adviser.

While we wait for Mr. Prior's
no-surprise packet to be
unwrapped, and while the
Provisional IRA demonstrates
once more to the fear or
admiration of its public that it
is able to murder members of
the security forces in
Northern Ireland, there must
not pass unremarked a meet-
ing at Bantury, county Cork,
earlier in the week. It was a
meeting of the Association of
Sergeants and Inspectors of
the Garda Síochána, the
police force of the Republic.
The delegates heard their
general secretary say (and
went on to pass resolutions in
the same sense) that it was no
longer tolerable that "we
allow the most vile criminals
to live freely and openly in
this country under the
specious cover of political
immunity; he called on his
government to initiate inter-
national debate for a more
specific definition of what
constitutes a "political
offence"; and he recom-
mended in the meantime that
the joint questioning of sus-
pects by officers of the Garda
and Royal Ulster Constabulary
should be permitted in
both territories — something
that would put flesh on the
bones of the legislation for
extra-territorial jurisdiction.

The speech and its recep-
tion by that audience are
highly significant. The sanc-
tuary afforded by the Repub-
lic to suspected criminal
terrorists, some of whom
boast openly of their crimes
when they are down there,
causes more anger and re-
sentment in Northern Ireland
than almost anything else
done or not done by the
Republic in relation to the
North. No single act by a
Dublin government would do
more to inject a bit of trust
into unionists' attitude to the
Republic than the rectifica-
tion of this scandal.

The defence in depth to
which ministers in Dublin
have recourse is to point out
that extradition and the plea
of a political offence are
matters for the courts; that
courts apply the law; that the
domestic law follows inter-
national law; that the consti-
tution imposes an obligation
to conform to international
law; that the law therefore
cannot be changed without
first changing the consti-
tution; and that public op-
inion would not permit that.
All these propositions except
the first two are open to
challenge.

International law in this
matter has developed. It is no
longer safe, if it ever was, to
assert that the position taken
by the Irish courts — that
claim to membership of the
IRA at the time of an alleged
offence is sufficient to make
the offence one of a political
character and therefore non-
extraditable — is the position
enshrined in international
law. Two developments for
example call that in question:
the European Convention on
the Suppression of Terrorism,
and recent decisions in the
courts of the United States
which distinguish the quality
of the crime as well as the
motive of the criminal. As for
public opinion, the forceful
view of the sergeants (though
a view of professionals con-
scious of the murder of their
fellow policemen in the RUC)
is a sign and not the only sign
that there is movement.

The attorney general of the
previous Irish government,
Mr. Peter Sutherland, was
aware of development both of
jurisprudence and of opinion,
and was engaged in dis-
cussions with Sir Michael
Havers with a view to getting
a better state of law concern-
ing fugitive offenders when
Irish government fell. Mr.
Haughey's attorney may be
less disposed to tread that
constructive path. How well it
would become him to surprise
us.

When the Post Laureate, the
President of the Royal
Academy, the Chairman of
the BBC, the Minister for the
Arts, the General Adminis-
trator of Covent Garden and
Mr. Henry Moore all combine
to promote a national cause,
that cause is as aesthetically
well-attested as it is possible
for a cause to be. Opposition
and even doubt automatically
become tarred with the brush
of philistinism as soon as they
are voiced. And since what is
proposed is only a ninth of a
nine-days wonder, perhaps it
is childish to voice doubts at
all. What can be more inno-
cent than the plan launched
under such august auspices
for an annual National Arts
Day, to be celebrated on June
24? For one day in the year,
surely it will do the philis-
tines no harm to creep into
their tenements with canned
beer and trifle and watch
Match of the Day, leaving the
world to the Muses.

Domino theory
From Mr. Neil Kitson
Sir, Your assertion that history
has "vindicated" the domino
theory ("The Mexican Domino",
March 29) is contentious. It
seems to imply that one
communist is the same as the
next communist, and that com-
munist spreads inevitably like
Dutch elm disease.
Such an attitude takes no



NAKED AGGRESSION

Argentina's seizure of the Falkland Islands is as perfect an example of unprovoked aggression and military expansion as the world has had to witness since the end of Adolf Hitler. A number of precedents might be cited: the Soviet interventions in Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Afghanistan; the Indian takeover of Goa in 1962; the Indonesian occupation of East Timor; in 1975, the Moroccan annexation of Western Sahara in 1976. All of these were deplorable acts of force, but were undertaken with at least a pretence of acting on behalf of the inhabitants of the territories concerned. In the Soviet cases, the forms of independence were maintained after invasion, keeping open at least the possibility that the substance would be gradually restored. In the other cases it was at least possible to argue that the annexed territories were part of the same land mass as the annexing power and that the population belonged to the same linguistic and cultural group.

But Argentina has not even such threadbare excuses as those. Even if the islands were uninhabited or under water, they would not fall within the two hundred mile economic zone that Argentina would nowadays be entitled to claim; and their inhabitants have not only been able repeatedly to make clear their unanimous and strong desire not to be part of Argentina but also are of manifestly different stock from the Argentine population and in no sense of Argentine origin. The islands and their inhabitants have been British for as long as Argentina has been a state. If there is any principle behind Argentina's action, it is one that threatens the right to self-determination of all island peoples throughout the world.

The Argentine junta has been generous enough to "guarantee the lives, property and rights" of the 1,800 English-speaking inhabitants — not including, presumably, the right to decide their own political destiny. Those unfortunate enough to insist on this right and resist the imposition of Argentine rule will be "punished according to the law". What law? No doubt the law under which thousands of Argentine citizens have "disappeared" sometimes with their children, since the present military regime came to power since 1976.

There is a different law which should be enforced, the law of nations as embodied in the UN charter. One would like to think that the United Nations would enforce it; would be able, that is, to take collective action to restore the security of the Falkland Islands by expelling the Argentine invading force. One would like to think the mere threat of such action would induce the invader to draw back. But past experience gives no encouragement. Not since the Congo in 1960 has the UN been prepared to undertake collective action in other than a "peacekeeping" role — that is, a role of freezing the situation as it is rather than reversing the consequences of aggression.

In this particular case it is a foregone conclusion that any proposed action by the Security Council will be vetoed by the Soviet Union, not only because the Soviet Union always vetoes any effective action by the Security Council but also because the Soviet Union, swallowing its ideological scruples, loses no opportunity to curry favour with Argentina's fascist rulers, on whom it depends for crucial grain supplies. Argentina helped the Russians beat President Carter's

grain embargo after the invasion of Afghanistan. For the Russians to help Argentina get away with the rape of the Falkland Islands would be no more than tit for tat.

At worst, the United Nations will ratify the *fait accompli*. At best, they will utter a platonic appeal for withdrawal. Experience teaches that injustice is only redressed, in international affairs, when the injured party is able and willing to resist. The British government is right to put its case before the United Nations, but only as a prelude to taking action, and to give Argentina time to realize the foolish mistake she has made. But it must be clear that this will be followed by action unless Argentina backs down very rapidly.

Our capacity for resistance in the South Atlantic may not be perfect. We no longer "rule the waves". But we still have one of the world's more powerful navies, including a number of nuclear-powered submarines, one at least of which is almost certainly now close to the scene of action.

We can inflict severe damage on the Argentine navy if we have to reply to force with force. It should be clear that we are prepared to do that if the invaders are not withdrawn within a very short time.

The Government is being excruciatingly reticent about its naval deployment. It may be deduced however that either the Royal Navy was not present in the area in sufficient strength to interdict the invasion or the force was present but it was decided not to use it. Either way members of Parliament are entitled to be given justification for the passivity in the Commons today.

NOW THE GARDA SAYS IT

While we wait for Mr. Prior's no-surprise packet to be unwrapped, and while the Provisional IRA demonstrates once more to the fear or admiration of its public that it is able to murder members of the security forces in Northern Ireland, there must not pass unremarked a meeting at Bantury, county Cork, earlier in the week. It was a meeting of the Association of Sergeants and Inspectors of the Garda Síochána, the police force of the Republic. The delegates heard their general secretary say (and went on to pass resolutions in the same sense) that it was no longer tolerable that "we allow the most vile criminals to live freely and openly in this country under the specious cover of political immunity; he called on his government to initiate international debate for a more specific definition of what constitutes a "political offence"; and he recommended in the meantime that the joint questioning of suspects by officers of the Garda and Royal Ulster Constabulary should be permitted in both territories — something that would put flesh on the bones of the legislation for extra-territorial jurisdiction.

The speech and its reception by that audience are highly significant. The sanctuary afforded by the Republic to suspected criminal terrorists, some of whom boast openly of their crimes when they are down there, causes more anger and resentment in Northern Ireland than almost anything else done or not done by the Republic in relation to the North. No single act by a Dublin government would do more to inject a bit of trust into unionists' attitude to the Republic than the rectification of this scandal.

The defence in depth to which ministers in Dublin have recourse is to point out that extradition and the plea of a political offence are matters for the courts; that courts apply the law; that the domestic law follows international law; that the constitution imposes an obligation to conform to international law; that the law therefore cannot be changed without first changing the constitution; and that public opinion would not permit that. All these propositions except the first two are open to challenge.

International law in this matter has developed. It is no longer safe, if it ever was, to assert that the position taken by the Irish courts — that claim to membership of the IRA at the time of an alleged offence is sufficient to make the offence one of a political character and therefore non-extraditable — is the position enshrined in international law. Two developments for example call that in question: the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, and recent decisions in the courts of the United States which distinguish the quality of the crime as well as the motive of the criminal. As for public opinion, the forceful view of the sergeants (though a view of professionals conscious of the murder of their fellow policemen in the RUC) is a sign and not the only sign that there is movement.

The attorney general of the previous Irish government, Mr. Peter Sutherland, was aware of development both of jurisprudence and of opinion, and was engaged in discussions with Sir Michael Havers with a view to getting a better state of law concerning fugitive offenders when Irish government fell. Mr. Haughey's attorney may be less disposed to tread that constructive path. How well it would become him to surprise us.

BRING ON THE MUSES

June 24 has been chosen for the festival because it is not Shakespeare's birthday. The original idea was for an annual celebration to mark the coincidence that Shakespeare and Turner were both born on that day (the former also died on it, which may show what he thought of anniversaries). But though Shakespeare may belong to the world, he does not belong to Scotland or Wales (Ben Jonson said that he wanted art in any case), so a neutral date had to be chosen. Local authorities and trade unions are reported to have expressed keen interest.

All these designated Days and Weeks and Years are inherently apt to be preposterous. Anyone can christen one, if anyone will listen, and there are already too few years to go round. This is Information Technology Year in the eyes of the Government, while the United

Nations will have it that it is Mobilisation of Sanctions Against South Africa Year. The English Tourist Board insists that it is Maritime Heritage Year (which, in response to anticipated demand, is scheduled to last 36 months), though it began with Mr. Nott auctioning part of the Royal Navy.

The banality that adheres to the idea of a National Arts Day must derive from the false idea of art that is implied; as if the arts were a separable and optional embellishment to human activity, to be revered in theatres and galleries in a benign glow that disturbs their power to disturb the heart — as if grace were not relevant to everyday affairs. One cannot but wish the organizers well, while fearing that they will need great ingenuity if their celebration is not to promote the message: "A day for the arts, then back to real life."

nothing of the health of the indigenous population). Nations are complex things: more complex than small inert black blocks, whatever Mr. Reagan and Times leader writers might wish.

Yours sincerely,
NEIL KITSON,
Little Orchard,
Bredon, Tewkesbury,
Gloucestershire.
March 30.

Report of proposals on move to unity

From the Bishop of Norwich
Sir, I cannot see this report satisfying those with Roman fever, or allaying the anxiety of those with Roman phobia, to quote your Religious Affairs Correspondent (report, March 30). The dilution of the personal jurisdiction of the papacy is unlikely to appeal to the RC Congregation of the Faith, or indeed to the present holder of this high office, as we may be able to judge for ourselves this May, if he speaks of faith or morals.

The attempt to lull Anglicans, especially in England, into acceptance of a watered down papacy is unlikely to succeed, even in the equivocal sentence on pages 84 and 85.

If the leadership of the Bishop of Rome has been rejected by those who thought it was not faithful to the truth of the Gospel (compare the recent additions and deletions of the immaculate Conception, infallibility and, as recently as 1950, the bodily assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary into Heaven, which appears to have had no scriptural warrant for 1900 years) and hence not a true focus of unity, we nevertheless agree that a universal primacy will be needed in a reunited Church, and should appropriately be the primacy of the Bishop of Rome.

Appropriately? Here is the fatal historical error. This universal primacy has already been tried and failed. By the sixteenth century all such power was seen to corrupt, until the Reformation insights of justification by faith in Christ, the supreme authority of the Holy Scripture and the maintenance of a threefold and not fourfold ministry delivered the continuing Catholic Church in this land into our present Church of England freedom.

From this point the Gospel was released into the world, in the autonomous, episcopal, biblical provinces of the Anglican Communion, now numbering over 60 million. We look to Canterbury for pastoral care and guidance and not to Rome for control and direction.

Was the commission so mesmerized by the size of the Roman Church, with all its doctrinal weaknesses, that it did not look at the Canterbury model of free autonomous, sisterly churches?

Let us think the unthinkable and pray for the impossible, and poorer people. For their income is spent on necessities, such as food, housing and heating, than appears in the calculations.

To take out of the calculations one of the basic necessities will ensure that the index becomes an even less accurate gauge of changes in the poor's cost of living. To do so when housing costs are rising faster than the average rise in prices, as is happening now, will minimize even more the impact of inflation on the budgets of the poor.

The RPI is not an accurate measure of price increases faced by a family on low income. Evidence to the Royal Commission on the Distribution of Income and Wealth showed that over the period 1956-74 prices rose for the poorest 5 per cent by 26 percentage points more than for all families and by 30.9 percentage points more than for the richest 5 per cent.

The reason for this differential impact of inflation is that the weights given to different goods and services in the retail price index do not reflect accurately the expenditure patterns of

the Gospels encourage us in boldness, so that we firmly and lovingly reject this concept of universal primacy, which is surely papacy "writ small".

Let us love each other as equal Christians under Christ, the only ultimate and eternal Head of the Church, praying that Roman Anglican, free church and Orthodox churches grow into closer fellowship as they move into deeper holiness through the renewing work of the Spirit of God.

Yours faithfully,
MAURICE NORVICH,
Bishop of Norwich,
Norwich House,
March 30.

From Canon Colin Beswick
Sir, Certain phrases in Cardinal Ratzinger's letter to Mr. Alan Clark (report, March 31) underline one of the difficulties of any rapprochement with Rome. He writes of the search for a "substantial agreement" of the "acceptance of dogmas, the possibility of divergent interpretations and the importance of a definitive agreement. Perhaps the issue lies not so much in the differences between us as in the possibility of an agreement to differ. Simone Weil wrote:

Intellectual adherence is never owed to anything whatsoever. For it is never in any degree a voluntary thing. Adherence alone is voluntary. And it alone forms the subject of an obligation.

God and the supernatural must always transcend any human formulation. Hence religious truth is bound to be approximate. Over-definition tends to the idolatry of a conveniently circumscribed God and too strict a formulation leaves little scope for adjustment to the passing fashions of human thought.

Veritably it is within such fashions of thought and language that we make the attempt to communicate religious experience. Let us beware of bartering our precious Anglican liberty for inappropriate attempts at exactitude.

COLIN BESWICK,
Overbury Vicarage,
Tewkesbury,
Gloucestershire,
March 31.

poorer people. For their income is spent on necessities, such as food, housing and heating, than appears in the calculations.

To take out of the calculations one of the basic necessities will ensure that the index becomes an even less accurate gauge of changes in the poor's cost of living. To do so when housing costs are rising faster than the average rise in prices, as is happening now, will minimize even more the impact of inflation on the budgets of the poor.

The RPI is not an accurate measure of price increases faced by a family on low income. Evidence to the Royal Commission on the Distribution of Income and Wealth showed that over the period 1956-74 prices rose for the poorest 5 per cent by 26 percentage points more than for all families and by 30.9 percentage points more than for the richest 5 per cent.

The reason for this differential impact of inflation is that the weights given to different goods and services in the retail price index do not reflect accurately the expenditure patterns of

pay that you take them seriously, and for the price of an excellent service you get a good one, the effect being inflationary.

Our own post office seems partly to the deception. To send an express letter from here now costs at least £1.50 but, if this is any consolation, it will almost certainly reach its destination anywhere in Italy within a few days.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN ROE,
21 Huntington Road,
York,
March 25.

Nor is it true, in fact, to say that those who "have lived here, legally settled and continuously, since before 1973" have a right to registration on payment of the lower £70 fee. Like many others who have been here since before the war and who were still United Kingdom citizens in 1973, I have no such right. Indeed, I now find that if I were rash enough to pay the £1,500 fee to obtain a visa to visit, to express my gratitude to it for harbouring a stranger's name on their citizenship files until it can rejoin my body in the United Kingdom (in two years' time), I risk losing my chance of naturalization here.

What lunatics bring these things about? Do we actually pay them? Any party, new or old, that has had no recent share in government must by now have a natural following. I'm all for trying the Boy Scouts; at a bob-a-job they'd be good value.

Yours, etc.,
DAVID de GALE,
Derford Barn,
Suffolk,
March 29.

Protecting freedom of the media

From the General Secretary, Institute of Journalists
Sir, Mr. Harry Conroy, president of the National Union of Journalists, told his union's annual delegate meeting that journalists must protect the freedom of their media (report, March 31). He cited threats to that freedom ranging from the Government to bingo, but his members would do well to look nearer home.

Virtually while Mr. Conroy was speaking, the union's deputy general secretary, Mr. Jacob Eccleston, was refusing admission to Mr. Arthur Osman, your Midlands staff correspondent — not because of allegations of biased or inaccurate reporting but for no better reason than that he is not a member of the NUJ. Yet what bowls of protest would issue from the union if, say, the Confederation of British Industry permitted coverage of its affairs only by journalists who have

declared their support for capitalism? The ban on Mr. Osman is an aspect of the union's campaign for a closed shop in journalism. We used to be given assurances that its sole purpose was to increase the union's industrial strength. We have since been told by Mr. Eccleston (letter, September 25, 1981) that it is also intended to give the union power to punish "unprofessional" conduct.

Given the present complexion of the NUJ's leadership, no one should doubt that the closed shop would be used to silence opposition in the media to views endorsed by the union. Yours faithfully,
R.F. FARMER,
General Secretary,
Institute of Journalists,
Bedford Chambers,
Covent Garden, WC2,
March 31.

The age of the cable

From Mr. David Fisher
Sir, Your leading article on the age of the cable (March 23) made nearly all the points I was about to raise in this letter. I am advocating a minimum of regulation in the establishment of new telecommunications services. In one important respect, however, your comment was too limited: concentrating on the struthous Home Office, on the quality of programme content, the true significance and value of cable was understated.

It would be unfortunate if the benefits of two-way cable for use in both the home and the so-called tertiary sector of industry were limited by concern that pornography or commercialism on entertainment channels should be kept in check. The logic must surely be that the provision of the facility should be separate from the content of what ever they may be. As so much of our economic and cultural life is amenable to translation into electronic terms, the capacity to provide services should not be restricted to companies who own cable installations, an analogy with access to printing for all who can pay the bills is appropriate.

It follows, therefore, that the number of channels available on the cable should be large. To fix the number as low as 30 — as appears to be the intention — is a decision which will be regretted

well before the end of the century. Better to have 90 spare channels now than a shortage of 70 channels a decade hence. The ban on Mr. Osman is an aspect of the union's campaign for a closed shop in journalism. We used to be given assurances that its sole purpose was to increase the union's industrial strength. We have since been told by Mr. Eccleston (letter, September 25, 1981) that it is also intended to give the union power to punish "unprofessional" conduct.

As a general principle, however, it seems illogical and unjust to demand maintenance of right to "fair" entertainment would have to be provided as pay TV only, via a scrambler, and attract a high rate of VAT or excise duty. Indeed, the obvious attractions for the Exchequer of this notion leave one surprised that a heavy "lean tax" based on concepts applied to those pornographic magazines, films and videograms which are within the law.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID FISHER,
Editor, Screen Digest,
37 Gower Street, WC1,
March 23.

The Stubbs appeal

From Mr. L. P. Bamford
Sir, The Fitzwilliam and its proposed purchase of a Stubbs reproduction of a painting of the same name, which I have been reading with interest and envy. It so happens, you see, that we in the far north have been attempting to publicise the fact that we are trying to raise £100,000 to enable the Bowes Museum, in Barnard Castle, to purchase two magnificent Canaletto which it already has on loan from a north country family. The £100,000 is the balance of a total of £385,000, the fiscally agreed figure, not so far secured. The art auction price could well be in seven figures and the pair would almost certainly leave the country, if put to auction.

I see our prospect as possibly bolder and sounder than that of the Fitzwilliam. There are Stubbs aplenty in the south — how long ago is it since we acquired one for the Tate? The Canalettos would be the only ones on open public display in the north and would be seen by upwards of 120,000 people every year.

But we are out of sight, well known to the public and apparently of mind, because so far the efforts to attract publicity and national support have gone unremarked. Yours faithfully,
L. P. BAMFORD,
Chairman, Friends of the Bowes Museum,
Canaletto Appeal Committee,
The Old House,
Hurworth-on-Tees, Darlington.

My term of office as Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man (1974-80) prompts me to suggest that this state of affairs stems largely from the Manx Government's overriding concern, shared by all Manxmen, to try to maintain the island's special identity together with its large measure of independence and to try to preserve a closely integrated, stable and reasonably prosperous community unaffected by the machinations of the adversary powers and the more injurious trade union practices.

In seeking to pursue these aims the island is fortunate in that it is served, for the most part, by men of marked ability imbued with a high sense of purpose and integrity; and may I add, Sir, that there are also Manxmen who serve the United Kingdom in a number of important roles including, incidentally, the present Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN AUL,
Senechal,
Sherfield on Loddon, Hampshire.

Man to reckon with

From Sir John Paul
Sir, Sir John Andrew Gilchrist (March 29) to ask the same question of the Home Office official at present responsible, inter alia for the Isle of Man. I have little doubt that that official would still assert, albeit less dramatically, that the island gives him more trouble than the various other matters with which he is charged.

My term of office as Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man (1974-80) prompts me to suggest that this state of affairs stems largely from the Manx Government's overriding concern, shared by all Manxmen, to try to maintain the island's special identity together with its large measure of independence and to try to preserve a closely integrated, stable and reasonably prosperous community unaffected by the machinations of the adversary powers and the more injurious trade union practices.

In seeking to pursue these aims the island is fortunate in that it is served, for the most part, by men of marked ability imbued with a high sense of purpose and integrity; and may I add, Sir, that there are also Manxmen who serve the United Kingdom in a number of important roles including, incidentally, the present Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN AUL,
Senechal,
Sherfield on Loddon, Hampshire.

My term of office as Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man (1974-80) prompts me to suggest that this state of affairs stems largely from the Manx Government's overriding concern, shared by all Manxmen, to try to maintain the island's special identity together with its large measure of independence and to try to preserve a closely integrated, stable and reasonably prosperous community unaffected by the machinations of the adversary powers and the more injurious trade union practices.

In seeking to pursue these aims the island is fortunate in that it is served, for the most part, by men of marked ability imbued with a high sense of purpose and integrity; and may I add, Sir, that there are also Manxmen who serve the United Kingdom in a number of important roles including, incidentally, the present Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN AUL,
Senechal,
Sherfield on Loddon, Hampshire.

Control of the police

From Mr. Adrian Tibbitts
Sir, Mr. James Lemkin's pronouncement (March 26) that "the time has come for the Home Office to reaffirm that throughout England and Wales the Home Secretary is the ultimate political power in respect of the police" is somewhat simplistic.

If the effect of the Police Act 1964 is to give the Home Secretary this power (and academic lawyers are far from united on the precise position) then it is certainly not the intention of the Royal Commission on the Police (1962) which reported (para. 149): "Our conclusion is that the police forces of this country should not be brought under the direct control of the central Government."

All that can be said with certainty is that control of the police is a typical "grey area", of the kind so congenial to the Establishment's mentality, and such a hindrance to our elected representatives when they are attempting to carry out their duties on behalf of their electorates.

Mr. Lemkin calls for a partnership between police and public. As a solicitor, Mr. Lemkin knows that only a fool would enter into a partnership with someone he cannot call to account.

Yours faithfully,
ADRIAN TIBBITTS,
2 Harcourt Buildings,
London, E.C.4,
March 27.

Mental health

From Dr. Josephine Bruegel
Sir, Mr. Malcolm Hurwitz (March 24) would be very welcome to witness the anguish of the Primary Health Care Team, together with the family or friends of the afflicted mental patient when there is no other way but to admit the patient into a psychiatric unit.

Very often psychotic patients decide to give up their medication, however hard we try to persuade them against it. They lose their job or do not attend the day centre; he neglects himself in all directions, often becomes restless, aggressive or even violent. At this stage we have to call the psychiatrist with a request for admission. In our catchment area we are fortunate to have an excellent crisis intervention team, who deal with the situation speedily, trying hard to avoid certification.

The care of mentally sick persons is the most burdensome

and painful task in my life as a general practitioner. I shudder to think that my patients who have to be certified for a short time could not be treated speedily in specialist psychiatric units because of the introduction of clause 38 (iii). Yours faithfully,
JOSEPHINE BRUEGEL,
Temple Fortune Health Centre,
23 Temple Fortune Lane, NW11,
March 25.

A goodly usage

From Mrs. R. B. Tullo
Sir, I am intrigued to know how Miss Pamela Braley-Smith (March 31) avoids newspaper marking the clothes she packs with old copies of *The Times*? My hands are covered in ink merely by reading the paper. Yours faithfully,
CAROL TULLO,
25 Crescent Road,
Wood Green, N22.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE

April 2: The Prince and Princess of Wales, His Excellency Mr. Denis Thatcher, His Excellency the Belgian Ambassador and Madame Vass, the Earl and Countess Waldegrave, the Bishop of Rochester and Mrs. Say, Sir Andrew and Lady Huxley, Sir Philip and Lady Dowson and Professor Carol Weight have left the Castle.

The Queen, accompanied by The Duke of Edinburgh, this afternoon opened the new Berkshire Shire Hall.

Having been received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the Royal County of Berkshire (Colonel the Hon. Gordon Palmer), Her Majesty unveiled a commemorative plaque and, with His Royal Highness, toured the Shire Hall, escorted by the Chairman of the Berkshire County Council (Mr. Lewis D. Moss).

The Duchess of Grafton, Mr. Robert Follows and Squadron Leader Adam Wise were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh was present this evening at a Banquet given by the Mayor of the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead (Councillor Arthur Jacob) at the Oakley Court Hotel, Windsor.

Major the Hon. Andrew Wigman was in attendance.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
April 2: The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Merseyside today.

Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Mr. Francis Cornish and Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith, travelled in the Royal Train.

The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips, this evening attended a dinner given by the United States Navy League for the Royal National Lifeboat Institution at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

The Duke of Edinburgh was present this evening at a Banquet given by the Mayor of the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead (Councillor Arthur Jacob) at the Oakley Court Hotel, Windsor.

Major the Hon. Andrew Wigman was in attendance.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
April 2: The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Merseyside today.

Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Mr. Francis Cornish and Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith, travelled in the Royal Train.

The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips, this evening attended a dinner given by the United States Navy League for the Royal National Lifeboat Institution at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

The Duke of Edinburgh was present this evening at a Banquet given by the Mayor of the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead (Councillor Arthur Jacob) at the Oakley Court Hotel, Windsor.

Major the Hon. Andrew Wigman was in attendance.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
April 2: The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Merseyside today.

Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Mr. Francis Cornish and Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith, travelled in the Royal Train.

The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips, this evening attended a dinner given by the United States Navy League for the Royal National Lifeboat Institution at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

The Duke of Edinburgh was present this evening at a Banquet given by the Mayor of the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead (Councillor Arthur Jacob) at the Oakley Court Hotel, Windsor.

Major the Hon. Andrew Wigman was in attendance.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
April 2: The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Merseyside today.

Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Mr. Francis Cornish and Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith, travelled in the Royal Train.

The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips, this evening attended a dinner given by the United States Navy League for the Royal National Lifeboat Institution at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

The Duke of Edinburgh was present this evening at a Banquet given by the Mayor of the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead (Councillor Arthur Jacob) at the Oakley Court Hotel, Windsor.

Major the Hon. Andrew Wigman was in attendance.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
April 2: The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Merseyside today.

Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Mr. Francis Cornish and Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith, travelled in the Royal Train.

The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips, this evening attended a dinner given by the United States Navy League for the Royal National Lifeboat Institution at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

The Duke of Edinburgh was present this evening at a Banquet given by the Mayor of the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead (Councillor Arthur Jacob) at the Oakley Court Hotel, Windsor.

Major the Hon. Andrew Wigman was in attendance.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
April 2: The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Merseyside today.

Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Mr. Francis Cornish and Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith, travelled in the Royal Train.

The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips, this evening attended a dinner given by the United States Navy League for the Royal National Lifeboat Institution at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

The Duke of Edinburgh was present this evening at a Banquet given by the Mayor of the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead (Councillor Arthur Jacob) at the Oakley Court Hotel, Windsor.

Major the Hon. Andrew Wigman was in attendance.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
April 2: The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Merseyside today.

Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Mr. Francis Cornish and Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith, travelled in the Royal Train.

The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips, this evening attended a dinner given by the United States Navy League for the Royal National Lifeboat Institution at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

The Duke of Edinburgh was present this evening at a Banquet given by the Mayor of the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead (Councillor Arthur Jacob) at the Oakley Court Hotel, Windsor.

Major the Hon. Andrew Wigman was in attendance.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
April 2: The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Merseyside today.

Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Mr. Francis Cornish and Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith, travelled in the Royal Train.

The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips, this evening attended a dinner given by the United States Navy League for the Royal National Lifeboat Institution at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

The Duke of Edinburgh was present this evening at a Banquet given by the Mayor of the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead (Councillor Arthur Jacob) at the Oakley Court Hotel, Windsor.

Major the Hon. Andrew Wigman was in attendance.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
April 2: The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Merseyside today.

Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Mr. Francis Cornish and Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith, travelled in the Royal Train.

The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips, this evening attended a dinner given by the United States Navy League for the Royal National Lifeboat Institution at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

The Duke of Edinburgh was present this evening at a Banquet given by the Mayor of the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead (Councillor Arthur Jacob) at the Oakley Court Hotel, Windsor.

Major the Hon. Andrew Wigman was in attendance.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
April 2: The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Merseyside today.

Her Royal Highness was received upon arrival by the Admiral of the Fleet, Lord Mountbatten, the Commander (Commander M. Johnson, RN) and the President of the UK Council of the United States Navy League (Mr. A. J. Boulton).

CLARENCE HOUSE
April 2: Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholas Hopwood today had the honour of being received by Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, Colonel-in-Chief, The King's Regiment, upon assuming his appointment as Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion of the Regiment.

KENSINGTON PALACE
April 2: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon was present this evening at a Gala Performance held by the Scottish Ballet Company at the Theatre Royal, Glasgow, in aid of the Dockland settlements, of which Her Highness is President.

The Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by The Hon. Mrs. Wells.

KENSINGTON PALACE
April 2: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester was present today at the Closing Ceremony and Luncheon of the 35th Congress held by the International Homoeopathic Medical League at the University of Sussex, Brighton, today.

Miss Jane Egerton-Warburton was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
April 2: The Duke of Kent, Vice-Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, today visited Borel Limited and Foster Refrigerator (UK) Limited at King's Lynn and, as an Honorary Member, was entertained at luncheon by the Rotary Club of King's Lynn at the Hotel Mildenhall.

Lieutenant-Commander Richard Buckle, RN, was in attendance.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
April 2: The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Merseyside today.

Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Mr. Francis Cornish and Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith, travelled in the Royal Train.

The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips, this evening attended a dinner given by the United States Navy League for the Royal National Lifeboat Institution at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

The Duke of Edinburgh was present this evening at a Banquet given by the Mayor of the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead (Councillor Arthur Jacob) at the Oakley Court Hotel, Windsor.

Major the Hon. Andrew Wigman was in attendance.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
April 2: The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Merseyside today.

Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Mr. Francis Cornish and Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith, travelled in the Royal Train.

The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips, this evening attended a dinner given by the United States Navy League for the Royal National Lifeboat Institution at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

The Duke of Edinburgh was present this evening at a Banquet given by the Mayor of the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead (Councillor Arthur Jacob) at the Oakley Court Hotel, Windsor.

Major the Hon. Andrew Wigman was in attendance.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
April 2: The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Merseyside today.

Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Mr. Francis Cornish and Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith, travelled in the Royal Train.

The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips, this evening attended a dinner given by the United States Navy League for the Royal National Lifeboat Institution at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

The Duke of Edinburgh was present this evening at a Banquet given by the Mayor of the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead (Councillor Arthur Jacob) at the Oakley Court Hotel, Windsor.

Major the Hon. Andrew Wigman was in attendance.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
April 2: The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Merseyside today.

Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Mr. Francis Cornish and Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith, travelled in the Royal Train.

The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips, this evening attended a dinner given by the United States Navy League for the Royal National Lifeboat Institution at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

The Duke of Edinburgh was present this evening at a Banquet given by the Mayor of the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead (Councillor Arthur Jacob) at the Oakley Court Hotel, Windsor.

Major the Hon. Andrew Wigman was in attendance.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
April 2: The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Merseyside today.

Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Mr. Francis Cornish and Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith, travelled in the Royal Train.

The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips, this evening attended a dinner given by the United States Navy League for the Royal National Lifeboat Institution at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

The Duke of Edinburgh was present this evening at a Banquet given by the Mayor of the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead (Councillor Arthur Jacob) at the Oakley Court Hotel, Windsor.

Major the Hon. Andrew Wigman was in attendance.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
April 2: The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Merseyside today.

Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Mr. Francis Cornish and Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith, travelled in the Royal Train.

The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips, this evening attended a dinner given by the United States Navy League for the Royal National Lifeboat Institution at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

The Duke of Edinburgh was present this evening at a Banquet given by the Mayor of the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead (Councillor Arthur Jacob) at the Oakley Court Hotel, Windsor.

Major the Hon. Andrew Wigman was in attendance.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
April 2: The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Merseyside today.

Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Mr. Francis Cornish and Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith, travelled in the Royal Train.

The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips, this evening attended a dinner given by the United States Navy League for the Royal National Lifeboat Institution at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

The Duke of Edinburgh was present this evening at a Banquet given by the Mayor of the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead (Councillor Arthur Jacob) at the Oakley Court Hotel, Windsor.

Major the Hon. Andrew Wigman was in attendance.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
April 2: The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Merseyside today.

Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Mr. Francis Cornish and Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith, travelled in the Royal Train.

The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips, this evening attended a dinner given by the United States Navy League for the Royal National Lifeboat Institution at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

The Duke of Edinburgh was present this evening at a Banquet given by the Mayor of the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead (Councillor Arthur Jacob) at the Oakley Court Hotel, Windsor.

Major the Hon. Andrew Wigman was in attendance.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
April 2: The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Merseyside today.

Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Mr. Francis Cornish and Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith, travelled in the Royal Train.

The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips, this evening attended a dinner given by the United States Navy League for the Royal National Lifeboat Institution at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

The Duke of Edinburgh was present this evening at a Banquet given by the Mayor of the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead (Councillor Arthur Jacob) at the Oakley Court Hotel, Windsor.

Major the Hon. Andrew Wigman was in attendance.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
April 2: The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Merseyside today.

Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Mr. Francis Cornish and Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith, travelled in the Royal Train.

The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips, this evening attended a dinner given by the United States Navy League for the Royal National Lifeboat Institution at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

Modern man and the hope of Holy Week

In parallel with the general tendency to invest Christmas with greater and greater significance, many Christian writers are finding it increasingly difficult to give a convincing explanation of why the events of Holy Week have any interest or value for modern man. In as much as the events are regarded as historical, it has become popular to see their significance only in terms of a response which they might provoke. Such response tends to be diminished by the passage of time, which makes recent events more meaningful than those of the distant past, by biblical criticism, which may lead readers of the Bible to doubt whether what they read there ever actually happened and by psychological factors which tend to see a painful death as a rather unpromising starting point for a religion.

One can indeed see that theology based exclusively on Jesus's death on the Cross tends to depict the world as fundamentally opposed to God, and that it thinks of salvation as a process of escaping from the world. This has led fairly disastrous consequences for the interest which certain Christians have taken in the cares and events of this world.

As a corrective to this,

others have developed a quite different form of theology with a special emphasis on the incarnation. This has a number of considerations central to it. God created the whole world, and it was very good. God created man in his image. By the incarnation itself, it was revealed that manhood could be taken up into Godhead. Incarnation theology, therefore, tends to be world-affirming, and confident of the place which human beings have in the purposes of God. Man is already in the image of God. He is part way towards the creation of the Kingdom of God. He may need further instruction in the ways of God. Those who take this line, however, go too far when they find it difficult to see a single event like the crucifixion being able to make any radical alteration to the human condition.

This process of squeezing out the Cross should be resisted for two reasons. The first is that the crucifixion and resurrection are two things which happened to Jesus of which we can be most confident. For first-century Jews a criminal's death was so shameful an experience that the evangelists would hardly have described Jesus suffering such a death if they had been inventing a story. Similarly, a full-scale resurrection of the

body was such a startling and radical doctrine that it probably would not have occurred to the gospel writers, other than as a result of reliable testimony.

The second reason is that the more one emphasizes man's original goodness, and possession of God's image, the more a scandal it is that he should have fallen so far from that state of goodness. If one is inclined to sit rather lightly with regard to the doctrine of original sin, the scandal becomes even more enormous, because it emphasizes that sin is deliberate. Sin causes the human race to face a dreadful problem. It would be unrealistic to imagine that man could ever be able to grow out of sin, relegating sin to the past. It would be altogether opposed to every principle of justice to suppose that God would ever pretend that sin did not matter and could be overlooked. That would be like imagining that man could remain sinful, and at the same time have the sort of relationship with God to which sin is a barrier.

The crucifixion provides an element of hope for man in this difficult predicament. Mildly disinterested acts of benevolence by man would avail very little against sin. Man needs to offer to God something very big. Some-

thing overwhelming. For a sinless person to offer, or sacrifice himself to God would be such an act, and this is the offering which Holy Week commemorates.

Theologians have given a variety of explanations as to how the merits, or benefits, of this act may be shared with other members of the human race. However, there has been a strong feeling over the centuries that this single sacrifice, the benefits of which can be shared, is worth more than any good actions of which individuals may be capable. Taking the Cross seriously certainly does not mean underplaying other ideas to be found in the Gospels.

Quite the contrary. Recognition of the difference between the actual state of the world, and the perfection which is associated with God's creation needs some dramatic event to redress the balance. The early Christians were right to have given the title Holy Week to the week when Jesus surrendered himself on the Cross, and when God indicated his sacrifice by the event of the resurrection.

Paul Arnold
Ordinand,
Ripon College,
Cuddesdon.

OBITUARY

MR CHARLES MICHIE

Long colonial service in Nigeria

Sir Bryan Sharwood-Smith writes:

Charles Michie, C.M.G., O.B.E., who died on March 20, at the age of 74, was in the Colonial Administrative Service for 30 years from 1930, and served in a number of Nigeria's Northern Provinces, and in the Secretariats of Lagos and Kaduna. His death leaves a sad gap in the roll of old friends of Nigeria.

Wherever he was posted he applied meticulous standards of observation and action in keeping with his Scottish background and education. His colleagues, African or European, could always be sure that a discussion with him would be lightened by wise understanding, whether the problems concerned a vast Mohammedan Emirate like Sokoto, or obscure tribal complications in the Yoruba borders of Ilorin.

In his last years of service he was an obvious choice for inclusion in the Permanent Secretaries' serving the Northern Region Ministries, in his case Agriculture.

After his retirement in 1960 Michie served as secretary to the Scottish Universities Selection Board at St. Andrews. He also occupied himself with local government affairs in Fife, where he made his home.

His widow, Janet, was his companion during most of his service overseas, and during the war years was on the staff of Kaduna College. Many of her pupils are now prominent in public life in Nigeria, including no less than the President, Alhaji Shehu Shagari.

MR THOMAS CADETT

Mr Thomas Cadett, CBE, who was the chief correspondent of *The Times* in Paris in the years shortly before the outbreak of the Second World War, died on March 31 at the age of 83. From 1945 to 1963 he was chief correspondent for the BBC in the French capital. Intelligent and articulate he was as successful in interpreting French politics and French life to listeners to the corporation's news and current affairs programmes as he had been to readers of *The Times*.

Thomas Tucker-Edwards Cadett was born in London on June 7, 1888, the son of Herbert Cadett and educated at New College, Worthing and at Cranleigh. He joined a Territorial Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment in September, 1914 and from August 1915 to April, 1916 was at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Later, he was gazetted to The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and served in France and Belgium, being twice wounded.

He joined the editorial staff of *The Times* in 1924 as a reporter on special supplements and subsequently worked in several different departments. At one time he

was assistant to the Foreign News Editor. In the mid-1920s he was awarded the Walter Hines Page Newspaper Fellowship which gave him the chance to travel for a year in the United States. On several occasions *The Times* sent him overseas as a special correspondent and in 1931 he covered the Spanish Revolution. In July, 1937 he was appointed chief correspondent in Paris, having already been in the capital for some years and during his correspondence he had been in the front line since 1935. It was his report to the German invasion of France in 1940 and he remained at his post until the German forces arrived in Paris.

In the early autumn of 1940 he took up "war service" which in his case led to his working for the Special Operations Executive, France. He remained in F section until 1942. He left *The Times* in 1944 and joined the BBC becoming the corporation's chief correspondent. He held this appointment until he retired in 1963. He and his wife, Hellis, remained in Paris for some years. He lived at Alcester, Warwickshire up to the time of his death. He was made OBE in 1956 and advanced to CBE in 1962.

GEN NATHAN F. TWINING

General Nathan F. Twining, who was chairman of the American Joint Chiefs of Staff from 1957 to 1960, died on March 29 in San Antonio, Texas. He was 84. In August, 1945 Twining had been commander of the US 20th Air Force whose B-29 Superfortress bombers delivered the nuclear attacks against Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Twining began his military career as a private in the National Guard in Oregon in 1916. By 1943 he had risen to become commander of the US 13th Air Force in the South Pacific. Later he commanded the 20th Air Force in the Marianas Islands from where the air offensive against the Japanese mainland was intensified in the latter months of the war.

After the war he became Chief of Staff of the US Air Force and was later chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in which positions he played an important role in the deployment of airbase nuclear weapons and the provision of suitable aircraft to deliver them. He also played a significant role in forming United States policy on Indo-China.

MR LEONARD CHILDS

Mr Leonard Childs CBE, who died in Chatteris on March 31, the day before his 85th birthday, was chairman of the Great Ouse River Authority from 1949 to 1974 and for 24 years of the Middle Level Commissioners. He was one of the greatest authorities on drainage matters in the country and for his knowledge in this field and for his public service in the Isle of Ely was held in high regard. He came of an old Fen farming family.

He had been chairman of the county council, High Sheriff of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire and Deputy Lieutenant for the county. He was a former chairman of the Isle of Ely branch of the National Farmers' Union.

The son of Robert Childs, he was born on April 1, 1887 and educated at Wellington. He served in the First World War in the Artists' Rifles and the Royal Flying Corps.

Mr Leo Bertorelli, the younger son of Giuseppe and Maria Bertorelli, co-founders of the well-known Bertorelli Restaurants, died in a road accident on March 25. He was 54. He joined the family business in 1953.

Mr Leo Bertorelli, the younger son of Giuseppe and Maria Bertorelli, co-founders of the well-known Bertorelli Restaurants, died in a road accident on March 25. He was 54. He joined the family business in 1953.

Mr Leo Bertorelli, the younger son of Giuseppe and Maria Bertorelli, co-founders of the well-known Bertorelli Restaurants, died in a road accident on March 25. He was 54. He joined the family business in 1953.

Mr Leo Bertorelli, the younger son of Giuseppe and Maria Bertorelli, co-founders of the well-known Bertorelli Restaurants, died in a road accident on March 25. He was 54. He joined the family business in 1953.

Mr Leo Bertorelli, the younger son of Giuseppe and Maria Bertorelli, co-founders of the well-known Bertorelli Restaurants, died in a road accident on March 25. He was 54. He joined the family business in 1953.

Mr Leo Bertorelli, the younger son of Giuseppe and Maria Bertorelli, co-founders of the well-known Bertorelli Restaurants, died in a road accident on March 25. He was 54. He joined the family business in 1953.

Mr Leo Bertorelli, the younger son of Giuseppe and Maria Bertorelli, co-founders of the well-known Bertorelli Restaurants, died in a road accident on March 25. He was 54. He joined the family business in 1953.

Mr Leo Bertorelli, the younger son of Giuseppe and Maria Bertorelli, co-founders of the well-known Bertorelli Restaurants, died in a road accident on March 25. He was 54. He joined the family business in 1953.

Mr Leo Bertorelli, the younger son of Giuseppe and Maria Bertorelli, co-founders of the well-known Bertorelli Restaurants, died in a road accident on March 25. He was 54. He joined the family business in 1953.

Mr Leo Bertorelli, the younger son of Giuseppe and Maria Bertorelli, co-founders of the well-known Bertorelli Restaurants, died in a road accident on March 25. He was 54. He joined the family business in 1953.

Mr Leo Bertorelli, the younger son of Giuseppe and Maria Bertorelli, co-founders of the well-known Bertorelli Restaurants, died in a road accident on March 25. He was 54. He joined the family business in 1953.

Mr Leo Bertorelli, the younger son of Giuseppe and Maria Bertorelli, co-founders of the well-known Bertorelli Restaurants, died in a road accident on March 25. He was 54. He joined the family business in 1953.

Mr Leo Bertorelli, the younger son of Giuseppe and Maria Bertorelli, co-founders of the well-known Bertorelli Restaurants, died in a road accident on March 25. He was 54. He joined the family business in 1953.

Mr Leo Bertorelli, the younger son of Giuseppe and Maria Bertorelli, co-founders of the well-known Bertorelli Restaurants, died in a road accident on March 25. He was 54. He joined the family business in 1953.

Mr Leo Bertorelli, the younger son of Giuseppe and Maria Bertorelli, co-founders of the well-known Bertorelli Restaurants, died in a road accident on March 25. He was 54. He joined the family business in 1953.

Mr Leo Bertorelli, the younger son of Giuseppe and Maria Bertorelli, co-founders of the well-known Bertorelli Restaurants, died in a road accident on March 25. He was 54. He joined the family business in 1953.

Mr Leo Bertorelli, the younger son of Giuseppe and Maria Bertorelli, co-founders of the well-known Bertorelli Restaurants, died in a road accident on March 25. He was 54. He joined the family business in 1953.

Mr Leo Bertorelli, the younger son of Giuseppe and Maria Bertorelli, co-founders of the well-known Bertore

GLC South Bank Concert Halls

Ticket reservations only: 028 3191 Mondays to Saturdays
from 10am to 6pm. Telephone bookings not accepted on Sundays.
Information: 028 3002. For enquiries when postal bookings have
already been made: 028 2972. S.A.E. with postal applications.

STANLEY TICKET SCHEME FOR STUDENTS AND SENIOR CITIZENS

Information on ticket availability on day of performance only.
Telephone 01-533 0262.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

BRITISH RAIL DISCOUNTS FOR ALL CONCERT-GOERS
South Coast Rail tickets are available for all concert-goers.
For details please contact The Railways at 028 2972.
The Festival Railcard is open Monday to Saturday from 6.00 to 7.00 p.m. only. It is valid for travel on all South Coast Rail services to and from the Royal Festival Hall.

After his retirement in 1959, Michie served as Secretary to the South Coast Railways Selection Board. He also worked in the railway's public relations department. He was married to Janet, who was a pianist. They have two children, a son and a daughter.

AS CADETT
was assistant to the Times News Editor. In 1930 he was awarded a paper Fellowship which gave him the chance to travel to several parts of the world. He was also a member of the Royal Society. He died in 1981.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL
Tonight 8 p.m.
VLADIMIR ASHKENAZY
Works by Scriabin, Ravel, Mussorgsky
For details see South Bank panel

MONDAY NEXT 5 APRIL at 8
HAROLD HOLT LIMITED presents
ITZHAK PERLMAN
with BRUNO CANINO piano
Handel: Sonata No. 4 in D, Op. 1 No. 13
Schubert: Fantasia in C, D. 934
Stravinsky: Divertimento
For details see South Bank panel

LONDON CHORAL SOCIETY
Sponsored by Capital Radio
BACH: ST MATTHEW PASSION
John Garrison Evangelist, Willard White Christus,
Elizabeth Gale Soprano, Linda Finkle Contralto,
Ryland Davies Tenor, Roderick Earle Bass
The Harboursiders' Adult School Choir
ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA
Conductor NICHOLAS CLEOBURY
Tickets: £7.50, £6.50, £5.75, £2.50 only
Available from Royal Festival Hall Box Office, 028 3191 and usual agents

FRIDAY 16 APRIL at 8 p.m.
GOLDSMITHS CHORAL UNION
LISZT Missa Solennis
First London performance
SCHOENBERG Friede auf Erden
BRUCKNER Te Deum
For details see South Bank panel

VICTOR HOCHHAUSER presents
SUNDAY 2 MAY at 7.30
ANTONY HOPKINS
Introducing and Conducting
NEW SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Overture, 'The Magic Flute' MOZART
Fantasia on Greensleeves VAUGHAN WILLIAMS
Piano Concerto in A minor GRIEG
Symphony No. 6 in F (Pastoral) BEETHOVEN
Soloist DANIEL BLUMENTHAL
£2, £3.50, £3.70, £4.60, £5.30, £5 from Hall (01-533 3191) & Agents

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL
TUESDAY 6 APRIL at 7.45 p.m.
The Van Cliburn Foundation Inc. and Tanya Corporation present
ANDRE-MICHEL SCHUB
Winner Van Cliburn
International Piano Competition
A formidable recital with five masterpieces by Tanya Corporation (British)
For details see South Bank panel

HAYDN-MOZART SOCIETY, WEDNESDAY NEXT 7 APRIL at 7.45
LONDON
MOZART PLAYERS
Conductor HARRY BLECH
A concert in celebration of Sir William Walton's 80th Birthday
Symphony No. 14 in A, K. 463
Piano Concerto No. 27 in B flat, K. 595
Piano Concerto No. 23 in A major, K. 488
For details see South Bank panel

WILL MILKIN
Tuesday 13 April at 7.45 p.m.
Baroque Strings Zurich
Leader: Frank Cassano
STILVA SCHMID soprano GUY TOLVOUR trumpet
Handel: Concerto Grosso Op. 3 No. 5, Bach: Sonata No. 10 for Trumpet, Baroque Strings Zurich for trumpet and strings. Handel: La Strada, Baroque Strings Zurich for strings. Handel: La Strada, Baroque Strings Zurich for strings.

MONTEVERDI ORCHESTRA
JOHN ELIOT GARDINER conductor
NICANOR ZABALETA harp
Concerto de Aranjuez RODRIGO
First English performance in version for harp by composer
and works by FAURE, TURINA, DEBUSSY and RAVEL
For details see South Bank panel

Barbican Centre
Sik Street, Barbican EC2Y 8DS
Credit Cards: 01-638 8891 Tel. Res: 01-628 6795
There are still some tickets available for most evening performances.
12.30 p.m. - 8 p.m. (Sat.)
12.30 p.m. - 8 p.m. (Sun.)

LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conductor: Sir Colin Davis
Handel: Messiah
For details see South Bank panel

ST. JOHN'S SMITH SQUARE
London SW1P 3HA. Organist: John Brindley.
Box Office 01-222 1071. Mon.-Fri. 11 a.m. - 6 p.m.,
and from 8 p.m. at each concert.

EASTERN MUSIC BARS AND SUPPER
St John's Smith Square, London SW1P 3HA.
Concerts: 8 p.m. and 10 p.m.
For details see South Bank panel

ORCHESTRA OF ST. JOHN'S SMITH SQUARE
Conductor: John Brindley
Handel: Messiah
For details see South Bank panel

ST. MARGARET'S WESTMINSTER SINGERS, CITY OF LONDON
Sinfonia. Richard Hickox, cond. N. J. Williams, Organist.
Handel: Messiah
For details see South Bank panel

ACADEMY OF LONDON, Royal Albert Hall
Conductor: Sir Colin Davis
Handel: Messiah
For details see South Bank panel

THE ROYAL BALLET
at Covent Garden
The Sleeping Beauty
6, 7, 10, 14, 23, 26 April at 7.30 p.m.
Book now. Prices: £1 to £16.50
Box Office: 01-240 1066. 10 am-7.30 pm Mon-Sat
Access/Visa: 01-836 6903

THE ROYAL BALLET
at Covent Garden
The Sleeping Beauty
6, 7, 10, 14, 23, 26 April at 7.30 p.m.
Book now. Prices: £1 to £16.50
Box Office: 01-240 1066. 10 am-7.30 pm Mon-Sat
Access/Visa: 01-836 6903

THE ROYAL BALLET
at Covent Garden
The Sleeping Beauty
6, 7, 10, 14, 23, 26 April at 7.30 p.m.
Book now. Prices: £1 to £16.50
Box Office: 01-240 1066. 10 am-7.30 pm Mon-Sat
Access/Visa: 01-836 6903

THE ROYAL BALLET
at Covent Garden
The Sleeping Beauty
6, 7, 10, 14, 23, 26 April at 7.30 p.m.
Book now. Prices: £1 to £16.50
Box Office: 01-240 1066. 10 am-7.30 pm Mon-Sat
Access/Visa: 01-836 6903

THE ROYAL BALLET
at Covent Garden
The Sleeping Beauty
6, 7, 10, 14, 23, 26 April at 7.30 p.m.
Book now. Prices: £1 to £16.50
Box Office: 01-240 1066. 10 am-7.30 pm Mon-Sat
Access/Visa: 01-836 6903

THE ROYAL BALLET
at Covent Garden
The Sleeping Beauty
6, 7, 10, 14, 23, 26 April at 7.30 p.m.
Book now. Prices: £1 to £16.50
Box Office: 01-240 1066. 10 am-7.30 pm Mon-Sat
Access/Visa: 01-836 6903

THE ROYAL BALLET
at Covent Garden
The Sleeping Beauty
6, 7, 10, 14, 23, 26 April at 7.30 p.m.
Book now. Prices: £1 to £16.50
Box Office: 01-240 1066. 10 am-7.30 pm Mon-Sat
Access/Visa: 01-836 6903

THE ROYAL BALLET
at Covent Garden
The Sleeping Beauty
6, 7, 10, 14, 23, 26 April at 7.30 p.m.
Book now. Prices: £1 to £16.50
Box Office: 01-240 1066. 10 am-7.30 pm Mon-Sat
Access/Visa: 01-836 6903

THE ROYAL BALLET
at Covent Garden
The Sleeping Beauty
6, 7, 10, 14, 23, 26 April at 7.30 p.m.
Book now. Prices: £1 to £16.50
Box Office: 01-240 1066. 10 am-7.30 pm Mon-Sat
Access/Visa: 01-836 6903

THE ROYAL BALLET
at Covent Garden
The Sleeping Beauty
6, 7, 10, 14, 23, 26 April at 7.30 p.m.
Book now. Prices: £1 to £16.50
Box Office: 01-240 1066. 10 am-7.30 pm Mon-Sat
Access/Visa: 01-836 6903

THE ROYAL BALLET
at Covent Garden
The Sleeping Beauty
6, 7, 10, 14, 23, 26 April at 7.30 p.m.
Book now. Prices: £1 to £16.50
Box Office: 01-240 1066. 10 am-7.30 pm Mon-Sat
Access/Visa: 01-836 6903

THE ROYAL BALLET
at Covent Garden
The Sleeping Beauty
6, 7, 10, 14, 23, 26 April at 7.30 p.m.
Book now. Prices: £1 to £16.50
Box Office: 01-240 1066. 10 am-7.30 pm Mon-Sat
Access/Visa: 01-836 6903

THE ROYAL BALLET
at Covent Garden
The Sleeping Beauty
6, 7, 10, 14, 23, 26 April at 7.30 p.m.
Book now. Prices: £1 to £16.50
Box Office: 01-240 1066. 10 am-7.30 pm Mon-Sat
Access/Visa: 01-836 6903

THE ROYAL BALLET
at Covent Garden
The Sleeping Beauty
6, 7, 10, 14, 23, 26 April at 7.30 p.m.
Book now. Prices: £1 to £16.50
Box Office: 01-240 1066. 10 am-7.30 pm Mon-Sat
Access/Visa: 01-836 6903

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

TONIGHT at 8 p.m.
Nathan/Parratt Ltd. presents
VLADIMIR ASHKENAZY
Works by Scriabin, Ravel, Mussorgsky
For details see South Bank panel

MONDAY NEXT 5 APRIL at 8
HAROLD HOLT LIMITED presents
ITZHAK PERLMAN
with BRUNO CANINO piano
Handel: Sonata No. 4 in D, Op. 1 No. 13
Schubert: Fantasia in C, D. 934
Stravinsky: Divertimento
For details see South Bank panel

LONDON CHORAL SOCIETY
Sponsored by Capital Radio
BACH: ST MATTHEW PASSION
John Garrison Evangelist, Willard White Christus,
Elizabeth Gale Soprano, Linda Finkle Contralto,
Ryland Davies Tenor, Roderick Earle Bass
The Harboursiders' Adult School Choir
ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA
Conductor NICHOLAS CLEOBURY
Tickets: £7.50, £6.50, £5.75, £2.50 only
Available from Royal Festival Hall Box Office, 028 3191 and usual agents

FRIDAY 16 APRIL at 8 p.m.
GOLDSMITHS CHORAL UNION
LISZT Missa Solennis
First London performance
SCHOENBERG Friede auf Erden
BRUCKNER Te Deum
For details see South Bank panel

VICTOR HOCHHAUSER presents
SUNDAY 2 MAY at 7.30
ANTONY HOPKINS
Introducing and Conducting
NEW SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Overture, 'The Magic Flute' MOZART
Fantasia on Greensleeves VAUGHAN WILLIAMS
Piano Concerto in A minor GRIEG
Symphony No. 6 in F (Pastoral) BEETHOVEN
Soloist DANIEL BLUMENTHAL
£2, £3.50, £3.70, £4.60, £5.30, £5 from Hall (01-533 3191) & Agents

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL
TUESDAY 6 APRIL at 7.45 p.m.
The Van Cliburn Foundation Inc. and Tanya Corporation present
ANDRE-MICHEL SCHUB
Winner Van Cliburn
International Piano Competition
A formidable recital with five masterpieces by Tanya Corporation (British)
For details see South Bank panel

HAYDN-MOZART SOCIETY, WEDNESDAY NEXT 7 APRIL at 7.45
LONDON
MOZART PLAYERS
Conductor HARRY BLECH
A concert in celebration of Sir William Walton's 80th Birthday
Symphony No. 14 in A, K. 463
Piano Concerto No. 27 in B flat, K. 595
Piano Concerto No. 23 in A major, K. 488
For details see South Bank panel

WILL MILKIN
Tuesday 13 April at 7.45 p.m.
Baroque Strings Zurich
Leader: Frank Cassano
STILVA SCHMID soprano GUY TOLVOUR trumpet
Handel: Concerto Grosso Op. 3 No. 5, Bach: Sonata No. 10 for Trumpet, Baroque Strings Zurich for trumpet and strings. Handel: La Strada, Baroque Strings Zurich for strings. Handel: La Strada, Baroque Strings Zurich for strings.

MONTEVERDI ORCHESTRA
JOHN ELIOT GARDINER conductor
NICANOR ZABALETA harp
Concerto de Aranjuez RODRIGO
First English performance in version for harp by composer
and works by FAURE, TURINA, DEBUSSY and RAVEL
For details see South Bank panel

Barbican Centre
Sik Street, Barbican EC2Y 8DS
Credit Cards: 01-638 8891 Tel. Res: 01-628 6795
There are still some tickets available for most evening performances.
12.30 p.m. - 8 p.m. (Sat.)
12.30 p.m. - 8 p.m. (Sun.)

LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conductor: Sir Colin Davis
Handel: Messiah
For details see South Bank panel

ST. JOHN'S SMITH SQUARE
London SW1P 3HA. Organist: John Brindley.
Box Office 01-222 1071. Mon.-Fri. 11 a.m. - 6 p.m.,
and from 8 p.m. at each concert.

EASTERN MUSIC BARS AND SUPPER
St John's Smith Square, London SW1P 3HA.
Concerts: 8 p.m. and 10 p.m.
For details see South Bank panel

ORCHESTRA OF ST. JOHN'S SMITH SQUARE
Conductor: John Brindley
Handel: Messiah
For details see South Bank panel

ST. MARGARET'S WESTMINSTER SINGERS, CITY OF LONDON
Sinfonia. Richard Hickox, cond. N. J. Williams, Organist.
Handel: Messiah
For details see South Bank panel

ACADEMY OF LONDON, Royal Albert Hall
Conductor: Sir Colin Davis
Handel: Messiah
For details see South Bank panel

THE ROYAL BALLET
at Covent Garden
The Sleeping Beauty
6, 7, 10, 14, 23, 26 April at 7.30 p.m.
Book now. Prices: £1 to £16.50
Box Office: 01-240 1066. 10 am-7.30 pm Mon-Sat
Access/Visa: 01-836 6903

THE ROYAL BALLET
at Covent Garden
The Sleeping Beauty
6, 7, 10, 14, 23, 26 April at 7.30 p.m.
Book now. Prices: £1 to £16.50
Box Office: 01-240 1066. 10 am-7.30 pm Mon-Sat
Access/Visa: 01-836 6903

THE ROYAL BALLET
at Covent Garden
The Sleeping Beauty
6, 7, 10, 14, 23, 26 April at 7.30 p.m.
Book now. Prices: £1 to £16.50
Box Office: 01-240 1066. 10 am-7.30 pm Mon-Sat
Access/Visa: 01-836 6903

THE ROYAL BALLET
at Covent Garden
The Sleeping Beauty
6, 7, 10, 14, 23, 26 April at 7.30 p.m.
Book now. Prices: £1 to £16.50
Box Office: 01-240 1066. 10 am-7.30 pm Mon-Sat
Access/Visa: 01-836 6903

THE ROYAL BALLET
at Covent Garden
The Sleeping Beauty
6, 7, 10, 14, 23, 26 April at 7.30 p.m.
Book now. Prices: £1 to £16.50
Box Office: 01-240 1066. 10 am-7.30 pm Mon-Sat
Access/Visa: 01-836 6903

THE ROYAL BALLET
at Covent Garden
The Sleeping Beauty
6, 7, 10, 14, 23, 26 April at 7.30 p.m.
Book now. Prices: £1 to £16.50
Box Office: 01-240 1066. 10 am-7.30 pm Mon-Sat
Access/Visa: 01-836 6903

THE ROYAL BALLET
at Covent Garden
The Sleeping Beauty
6, 7, 10, 14, 23, 26 April at 7.30 p.m.
Book now. Prices: £1 to £16.50
Box Office: 01-240 1066. 10 am-7.30 pm Mon-Sat
Access/Visa: 01-836 6903

THE ROYAL BALLET
at Covent Garden
The Sleeping Beauty
6, 7, 10, 14, 23, 26 April at 7.30 p.m.
Book now. Prices: £1 to £16.50
Box Office: 01-240 1066. 10 am-7.30 pm Mon-Sat
Access/Visa: 01-836 6903

THE ROYAL BALLET
at Covent Garden
The Sleeping Beauty
6, 7, 10, 14, 23, 26 April at 7.30 p.m.
Book now. Prices: £1 to £16.50
Box Office: 01-240 1066. 10 am-7.30 pm Mon-Sat
Access/Visa: 01-836 6903

THE ROYAL BALLET
at Covent Garden
The Sleeping Beauty
6, 7, 10, 14, 23, 26 April at 7.30 p.m.
Book now. Prices: £1 to £16.50
Box Office: 01-240 1066. 10 am-7.30 pm Mon-Sat
Access/Visa: 01-836 6903

THE ROYAL BALLET
at Covent Garden
The Sleeping Beauty
6, 7, 10, 14, 23, 26 April at 7.30 p.m.
Book now. Prices: £1 to £16.50
Box Office: 01-240 1066. 10 am-7.30 pm Mon-Sat
Access/Visa: 01-836 6903

THE ROYAL BALLET
at Covent Garden
The Sleeping Beauty
6, 7, 10, 14, 23, 26 April at 7.30 p.m.
Book now. Prices: £1 to £16.50
Box Office: 01-240 1066. 10 am-7.30 pm Mon-Sat
Access/Visa: 01-836 6903

THE ROYAL BALLET
at Covent Garden
The Sleeping Beauty
6, 7, 10, 14, 23, 26 April at 7.30 p.m.
Book now. Prices: £1 to £16.50
Box Office: 01-240 1066. 10 am-7.30 pm Mon-Sat
Access/Visa: 01-836 6903

THE ROYAL BALLET
at Covent Garden
The Sleeping Beauty
6, 7, 10, 14, 23, 26 April at 7.30 p.m.
Book now. Prices: £1 to £16.50
Box Office: 01-240 1066. 10 am-7.30 pm Mon-Sat
Access/Visa: 01-836 6903

THE ROYAL BALLET
at Covent Garden
The Sleeping Beauty
6, 7, 10, 14, 23, 26 April at 7.30 p.m.
Book now. Prices: £1 to £16.50
Box Office: 01-240 1066. 10 am-7.30 pm Mon-Sat
Access/Visa: 01-836 6903

THE ROYAL BALLET
at Covent Garden
The Sleeping Beauty
6, 7, 10, 14, 23, 26 April at 7.30 p.m.
Book now. Prices: £1 to £16.50
Box Office: 01-240 1066. 10 am-7.30 pm Mon-Sat
Access/Visa: 01-836 6903

THE ROYAL BALLET
at Covent Garden
The Sleeping Beauty
6, 7, 10, 14, 23, 26 April at 7.30 p.m.
Book now. Prices: £1 to £16.50
Box Office: 01-240 1066. 10 am-7.30 pm Mon-Sat
Access/Visa: 01-836 6903

THE ROYAL BALLET
at Covent Garden
The Sleeping Beauty
6, 7, 10, 14, 23, 26 April at 7.30 p.m.
Book now. Prices: £1 to £16.50
Box Office: 01-240 1066. 10 am-7.30 pm Mon-Sat
Access/Visa: 01-836 6903

THE ROYAL BALLET
at Covent Garden
The Sleeping Beauty
6, 7, 10, 14, 23, 26 April at 7.30 p.m.
Book now. Prices: £1 to £16.50
Box Office: 01-240 1066. 10 am-7.30 pm Mon-Sat
Access/Visa: 01-836 6903

THE ROYAL BALLET
at Covent Garden
The Sleeping Beauty
6, 7, 10, 14, 23, 26 April at 7.30 p.m.
Book now. Prices: £1 to £16.50
Box Office: 01-240 1066. 10 am-7.30 pm Mon-Sat
Access/Visa: 01-836 6903

THE ROYAL BALLET
at Covent Garden
The Sleeping Beauty
6, 7, 10, 14, 23, 26 April at 7.30 p.m.
Book now. Prices: £1 to £16.50
Box Office: 01-240 1066. 10 am-7.30 pm Mon-Sat
Access/Visa: 01-836 6903

THE ROYAL BALLET
at Covent Garden
The Sleeping Beauty
6, 7, 10, 14, 23, 26 April at 7.30 p.m.
Book now. Prices: £1 to £16.50
Box Office: 01-240 1066. 10 am-7.30 pm Mon-Sat
Access/Visa: 01-836 6903

Wigmore Hall

TONIGHT at 8 p.m.
Nathan/Parratt Ltd. presents
VLADIMIR ASHKENAZY
Works by Scriabin, Ravel, Mussorgsky
For details see South Bank panel

MONDAY NEXT 5 APRIL at 8
HAROLD HOLT LIMITED presents
ITZHAK PERLMAN
with BRUNO CANINO piano
Handel: Sonata No. 4 in D, Op. 1 No. 13
Schubert: Fantasia in C, D. 934
Stravinsky: Divertimento
For details see South Bank panel

LONDON CHORAL SOCIETY
Sponsored by Capital Radio
BACH: ST MATTHEW PASSION
John Garrison Evangelist, Willard White Christus,
Elizabeth Gale Soprano, Linda Finkle Contralto,
Ryland Davies Tenor, Roderick Earle Bass
The Harboursiders' Adult School Choir
ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA
Conductor NICHOLAS CLEOBURY
Tickets: £7.50, £6.50, £5.75, £2.50 only
Available from Royal Festival Hall Box Office, 028 3191 and usual agents

FRIDAY 16 APRIL at 8 p.m.
GOLDSMITHS CHORAL UNION
LISZT Missa Solennis
First London performance
SCHOENBERG Friede auf Erden
BRUCKNER Te Deum
For details see South Bank panel

VICTOR HOCHHAUSER presents
SUNDAY 2 MAY at 7.30
ANTONY HOPKINS
Introducing and Conducting
NEW SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Overture, 'The Magic Flute' MOZART
Fantasia on Greensleeves VAUGHAN WILLIAMS
Piano Concerto in A minor GRIEG
Symphony No. 6 in F (Pastoral) BEETHOVEN
Soloist DANIEL BLUMENTHAL
£2, £3.50, £3.70, £4.60, £5.30, £5 from Hall (01-533 3191) & Agents

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL
TUESDAY 6 APRIL at 7.45 p.m.
The Van Cliburn Foundation Inc. and Tanya Corporation present
ANDRE-MICHEL SCHUB
Winner Van Cliburn
International Piano Competition
A formidable recital with five masterpieces by Tanya Corporation (British)
For details see South Bank panel

HAYDN-MOZART SOCIETY, WEDNESDAY NEXT 7 APRIL at 7.45
LONDON
MOZART PLAYERS
Conductor HARRY BLECH
A concert in celebration of Sir William Walton's 80th Birthday
Symphony No. 14 in A, K. 463
Piano Concerto No. 27 in B flat, K. 595
Piano Concerto No. 23 in A major, K. 488
For details see South Bank panel

WILL MILKIN
Tuesday 13 April at 7.45 p.m.
Baroque Strings Zurich
Leader: Frank Cassano
STILVA SCHMID soprano GUY TOLVOUR trumpet
Handel: Concerto Grosso Op. 3 No. 5, Bach: Sonata No. 10 for Trumpet, Baroque Strings Zurich for trumpet and strings. Handel: La Strada, Baroque Strings Zurich for strings. Handel: La Strada, Baroque Strings Zurich for strings.

MONTEVERDI ORCHESTRA
JOHN ELIOT GARDINER conductor
NICANOR ZABALETA harp
Concerto de Aranjuez RODRIGO
First English performance in version for harp by composer
and works by FAURE, TURINA, DEBUSSY and RAVEL
For details see South Bank panel

Barbican Centre
Sik Street, Barbican EC2Y 8DS
Credit Cards: 01-638 8891 Tel. Res: 01-628 6795
There are still some tickets available for most evening performances.
12.30 p.m. - 8 p.m. (Sat.)
12.30 p.m. - 8 p.m. (Sun.)

LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conductor: Sir Colin Davis
Handel: Messiah
For details see South Bank panel

ST. JOHN'S SMITH SQUARE
London SW1P 3HA. Organist: John Brindley.
Box Office 01-222 1071. Mon.-Fri. 11 a.m. - 6 p.m.,
and from 8 p.m. at each concert.

EASTERN MUSIC BARS AND SUPPER
St John's Smith Square, London SW1P 3HA.
Concerts: 8 p.m. and 10 p.m.
For details see South Bank panel

ORCHESTRA OF ST. JOHN'S SMITH SQUARE
Conductor: John Brindley
Handel: Messiah
For details see South Bank panel

ST. MARGARET'S WESTMINSTER SINGERS, CITY OF LONDON
Sinfonia. Richard Hickox, cond. N. J. Williams, Organist.
Handel: Messiah
For details see South Bank panel

ACADEMY OF LONDON, Royal Albert Hall
Conductor: Sir Colin Davis
Handel: Messiah
For details see South Bank panel

THE ROYAL BALLET
at Covent Garden
The Sleeping Beauty
6, 7, 10, 14, 23, 26 April at 7.30 p.m.
Book now. Prices: £1 to £16.50
Box Office: 01-240 1066. 10 am-7.30 pm Mon-Sat
Access/Visa: 01-836 6903

THE ROYAL BALLET
at Covent Garden
The Sleeping Beauty
6, 7, 10, 14, 23, 26 April at 7.30 p.m.
Book now. Prices: £1 to £16.50
Box Office: 01-240 1066. 10 am-7.30 pm Mon-Sat
Access/Visa: 01-836 6903

THE ROYAL BALLET
at Covent Garden
The Sleeping Beauty
6, 7, 10, 14, 23, 26 April at 7.30 p.m.
Book now. Prices: £1 to £16.50
Box Office: 01-240 1066. 10 am-7.30 pm Mon-Sat
Access/Visa: 01-836 6903

THE ROYAL BALLET
at Covent Garden
The Sleeping Beauty
6, 7, 10, 14, 23, 26 April at 7.30 p.m.
Book now. Prices: £1 to £16.50
Box Office: 01-240 1066. 10 am-7.30 pm Mon-Sat
Access/Visa: 01-836 6903

THE ROYAL BALLET
at Covent Garden
The Sleeping Beauty
6, 7, 10, 14, 23, 26 April at 7.30 p.m.
Book now. Prices: £1 to £16.50
Box Office: 01-240 1066. 10 am-7.30 pm Mon-Sat
Access/Visa: 01-836 6903

THE ROYAL BALLET
at Covent Garden

Stock Exchange Prices

Firm tone

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, March 29. Dealings End, April 16. Contango Day, April 19. Settlement Day, April 26.

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

1981/82 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Pence % P/E				1981/82 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Pence % P/E				1981/82 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Pence % P/E				1981/82 High Low Company Price Ch'ge Pence % P/E			
BRITISH FUNDS															
SHORTS															
1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000															
COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN															
1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000															
LOCAL AUTHORITIES															
1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000															
DOLLAR STOCKS															
1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000															
BANKS AND DISCOUNTS															
1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000															
BREWERS AND DISTILLERIES															
1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000															
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL															
1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000															
SHIPPING															
1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000															
MINES															
1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000															
FINANCIAL TRUSTS															
1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000															
INSURANCE															
1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000															
INVESTMENT TRUSTS															
1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000															
PROPERTY															
1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000															
RUBBER															
1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000															
MISCELLANEOUS															
1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000															
RECENT ISSUES															
1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000															
RIGHTS ISSUES															
1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000															
Gold															
1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000															

Sterling Spot and Forward

Markets	1 month	3 months	6 months	12 months
New York	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
London	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Frankfurt	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Paris	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Geneva	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Basel	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Brussels	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Amsterdam	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Stockholm	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Copenhagen	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Helsinki	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Tokyo	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Singapore	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Bombay	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Calcutta	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Rangoon	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Colombo	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Madras	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Delhi	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Jaipur	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Bhopal	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Varanasi	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Patna	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Gwalior	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Indore	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Bikaner	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Jodhpur	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Udaipur	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Jaipur	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Bikaner	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Jodhpur	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Udaipur	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

Money Market

Markets	1 month	3 months	6 months	12 months
New York	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
London	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Frankfurt	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Paris	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Geneva	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Basel	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Brussels	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Amsterdam	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Stockholm	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Copenhagen	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Helsinki	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Tokyo	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Singapore	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Bombay	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Calcutta	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Rangoon	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Colombo	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Madras	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Delhi	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Jaipur	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Bhopal	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Varanasi	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Patna	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Gwalior	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Indore	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Bikaner	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Jodhpur	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Udaipur	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

Other Markets

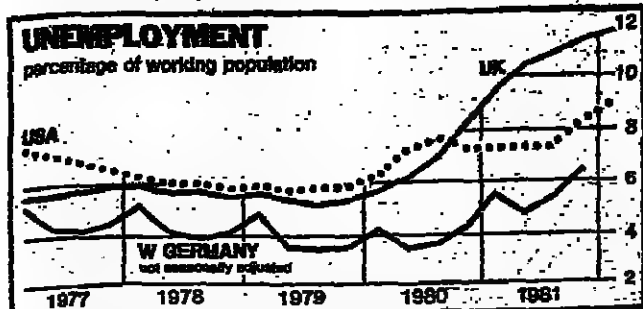
Markets	1 month	3 months	6 months	12 months
New York	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
London	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Frankfurt	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Paris	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Geneva	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Basel	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Brussels	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Amsterdam	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Stockholm	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Copenhagen	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Helsinki	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Tokyo	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Singapore	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Bombay	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Calcutta	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Rangoon	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Colombo	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Madras	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Delhi	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Jaipur	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Bhopal	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Varanasi	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Patna	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Gwalior	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Indore	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Bikaner	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Jodhpur	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Udaipur	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

Dollar Spot Rates

Markets	1 month	3 months	6 months	12 months
New York	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
London	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Frankfurt	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Paris	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Geneva	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Basel	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Brussels	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Amsterdam	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Stockholm	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Copenhagen	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Helsinki	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Tokyo	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Singapore	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Bombay	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Calcutta	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Rangoon	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Colombo	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000</

BUSINESS NEWS

10m jobless in US



Unemployment in the United States rose to nine per cent last month, equaling the post-war record set during the oil price recession of 1975, and meaning that close to 10 million Americans are without jobs. The figures reflect an increasing weakness in the US economy — the jobless rate was 7.2 per cent in July. In contrast West German unemployment fell last month to 8.2 per cent, or between 1.8 and 1.9 million compared with 8.2 per cent in February.

Supasave jobs threat

More than 600 jobs are at risk at Supasave, an East Midlands chain of 19 supermarkets, which is going into voluntary liquidation. It is hoped some stores may be taken over by other chains, which will save some jobs. Meanwhile, more than 360 redundancies were announced in the metal refining and chemical industries. Inco of Canada is to shed 200 jobs at its research and development plant in Birmingham and its Daniel Doncaster metals subsidiary in Sheffield. And 160 Monsanto employees at Fawley, Hampshire, are to lose their jobs.

Switch on for UK video

Video tape recorders are to be assembled in this country for the first time, at the Thorn EMI's complex at Newhaven, Sussex. Production is expected to begin in October after a £2m refitting programme and by mid-1983 the plant should be turning out 240,000 units a year. The agreement to produce the VHS tape recorders designed by JVC (Japanese Victor Company) is the result of four years' association between the companies.

One-fifth more houses started

Housing starts showed a 20 per cent improvement in the three months to February compared with the same period a year ago, and a 13 per cent improvement on the previous three months, according to the Department of the Environment. Work is estimated to have started on 14,900 houses and flats in February, an increase of 3,500 over the same month last year.

Hint on inflation

Inflation could be into single figures this year, Mr Leon Brittan, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, told a Conservative meeting yesterday. This is the first official hint that the Government shares the view of most private forecasters, some of whom expect inflation to fall to single figures from its present 11 per cent this month.

MARKET SUMMARY

Bids highlight grey day

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 571.0 up 0.9
FT 100 69.34 up 0.34
FT All Share 329.60 up 1.79
Bargains 25.018

Actual and speculated bids provided the high spot in the equity market, which ended with profit taking leaving the FT index just 0.9 better at 571.0.

Caravans slipped 28p to 288p with still no news on who would emerge as the bidder, but Ultramar's rumoured suit after stating that it wants to make an acquisition in the UK, shed 5p to 383p.

Witconcrete put on 11p to 97p on the back of its stake in Cawoods while Lasso, in which Cawoods's 9.1 per cent would be the attraction to any bidder, put on 22p to 344p.

Meremile activity increased in the complex tangle around Mr Peter Meyer's Federated Land, 31p better at 174p after British Steel Corporation Pension Fund's 170p a share cash offer.

The first in the field, MP Kent put on 3p to 71p after announcing that the board would be meeting to consider increasing its offer, but Estates & General was 21p lower at 59p.

Strong rumours that Rowntree had sold its 23.5 per cent stake in Hestley & Palmer to Nabors Brands pushed Rowntree up 9p to 174p with Hestley & Palmer 50p ahead at 98p.

Nabors made an expected offer for Hestley & Palmer last month worth £24m against the £72.5m which Rowntree had bid and both offers are currently being investigated by the Monopolies

COMMODITIES

● Cocoa lost the gains it made briefly this week. The May contract closed at £999 a tonne, a fall of £4 on the day and £21 lower yesterday at £979 a tonne. Dealers have been impressed by estimates of continued heavy surpluses this year, and the recent shown by some origins, notably Nigeria, in holding material off the market has done little to restore confidence.

● Rubber's advance almost petered out yesterday. May material shipped from 58.75p a kilogramme to 58.45p, while the June contract rose slightly to 59.30p from 59.15p a kilogramme. A common view is that the market is technically overbought, but that a strong buyer has so far thwarted fundamentals.

● Tin drifted without obvious direction, confirming that it may have found a trading range. Cash metal ended the day £10 down at £7,037 a tonne, still £11 above the week's opening.

OTHER EXCHANGES

Tokio: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 7,332.98 up 39.29
Hongkong: Hang Sang Index 1,196.27 up 21.97

Record failures

A record level of business failures was recorded in the first quarter of 1982, company liquidations in England and Wales running at a rate of more than 200 a week. The total of 2,607 is 7 per cent higher than in the same period last year, and 30 per cent higher than in the last quarter of 1981, according to Dun and Bradstreet, the business information company.

● The National Enterprise Board has made £130m from asset sales since the Government ordered it to dispose of its holdings as they became profitable. Proceeds in 1979, realized £37.5m including the disposal of the Board's interest in International Computers.

● The European Commission has authorized a merger between two big French steel companies which will create the biggest steel group in the European Community.

and Mergers Commission, which effectively put them on ice for a time.

Car distributor Applimor Group plunged 10p to 48p after a week which not only saw gloomy trading news but also the declining news that Suter Electrical would make an offer following the group's sale of its 25 per cent stake to Mercantile Credit.

Elsewhere there were modest gains for most leaders, with Glaxo 10p better at 548p ahead of next week's half-timer and GEC 7p ahead at 894p on revived talk of a share split.

It was a quiet end to the week in the gilt market which failed to hold gains, with long dated gilts 5 1/2p better and short generally unchanged.

Imperial put on 4 1/2p to 98 1/2p on news of the £48.5m sale of its poultry division, a move which has been rumoured since Mr Geoffrey Kent, the group's new chairman took office. There was a 4p boost to 129p for Trafalgar House on news that it had agreed the £10m acquisition of British Steel Corporation's Redpath Dorman Long subsidiary.

Further cheer in oils came from KCA, which closed 2p better at 96p, on a profit leap from £3.7m to £8.0m pre-tax and the sale of its near 30 per cent holding in Petroleum Exploration, 10p better at 292p, to £3 UK. There were gains too for Candover, 190p up 4p, and Carless Capel, up 8p to 175p.

Ahead of trading news next week there was a 1p rise to 242p for Bowater, where market estimates are for at least £100m pre-tax, and Rugby Portland, still recovering from the prospect of cheap cement imports, 2p better at 89p.

Garrett David

CURRENCIES

● Foreign exchange markets were generally quiet, and currencies moved narrowly. The pound recovered from an initial fall following the trade figures, to close little changed.

LONDON CLOSE Sterling: \$1.7680 down 5 points
DM 4.2950 up 0.1
DM 4.2950
Fr 11.1800
YEN 441.00
DOLLAR Index 115.8 up 0.1
DM 2.3995 down 35pts
GOLD \$328.00 up \$2.

● Most rates tended to ease further. The Bank of England forecast a shortage of £280m and bought £21m of bills outright at unchanged rates.

Domestic rates: Base rate 13%
3-month interbank 13 1/4-13 1/2%
Euro-currency rates: 3-month dollar 15 1/4-15 1/2%
3-month DM 9 1/4-9 1/2%
3-month £F 25 1/4-24 1/2%

MONEY MARKETS

● During the last full trading year ended last October the turnover of the £382m but being sold pre tax losses of £8m. That was leaving out of £8m. That was leaving out of £8m. That was leaving out of £8m.

By the time of completion of the deal in May assets of the businesses are expected to amount to £10m. Hil-

Exports push UK trade into deficit

By Frances Williams

Britain's balance of trade went £132m into the red in January after a £335m surplus in December, as exports fell sharply and imports increased.

But a record estimated surplus of £480m on the balance of invisible trade, such as financial services and shipping, ensured a positive balance of payments on current account of £348m. This was only half the £641m recorded in December.

A principal cause of January's trade deficit was a drop in oil exports of £237m. Large surpluses on Britain's oil trade have for several months prior to January disguised big deficits on non-oil trade.

In the fourth quarter of 1981 the deficit on non-oil trade was £146m while the oil account notched up a record surplus of £698m. In January, by contrast, an oil surplus of £168m failed to cover a huge non-oil deficit of £300m.

Excluding oil and erratic items such as ships, North Sea installations, aircraft and precious stones, the volume of exports was down 4 per cent in January while imports were up 2.4 per cent.

The Department of Trade, warned yesterday that not too much should be read into one month's figures. Officials pointed out that the volume of non-oil exports, excluding erratics, was running 5 1/2 per cent above its

level a year earlier in the fourth quarter of 1981. But the volume of imports was nearly 20 per cent higher, and show no sign of slowing.

Import figures for May and June 1981, available yesterday for the first time after being held up by the civil service dispute, show that the big surge in imports came in the summer and autumn last. This is likely to reflect the slower rate of destocking and greater investment as industry picked up slightly after the bottom of the recession touched in the spring.

Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, welcomed the January current account surplus of £348m which he said confirmed that Britain would continue to run a surplus for some while ahead. The Treasury forecasts published with the Budget predict a current account surplus of £4,000m in 1982, after a £8,000m surplus in 1981. But most private forecasters expect the surplus to dwindle more rapidly.

The £480m estimated surplus in invisible trade in January is more than 50 per cent higher than the average for the last quarter of 1981, and compares with the £433m month surplus run in the first quarter. Then, as in January, the surplus includes increased budget refunds from the European Community.

Britain's gold and foreign currency reserves suffered their biggest-ever drop in a single month in March, as the annual revaluation wiped \$4,218m (£2,369m) off their value. The total fall amounted to \$4,404m leaving the reserves standing at \$18,963m (£10,637m) at the end of the month.

Before revaluation the reserves fell by \$186m (£104m) in March. After excluding repayments and new overseas borrowings by public sector bodies, the underlying fall was \$146m.

This suggests that Bank of England intervention to steady the pound was limited. Sterling ended the month weaker against both the dollar and the Deutsche mark, but its trade-weighted index was virtually unchanged.

The huge revaluation drop reflected both the fall in the dollar gold price since last year and a stronger dollar which has reduced the value of other convertible currencies held in the reserves.

Britain's gold holdings are now valued at \$4,600m, nearly 40 per cent down from their pre-revaluation level of \$7,400m. Holdings of foreign currencies, special drawing rights (SDRs) and European currency units (Ecu) fell in value from \$15,800m to \$14,400m.

The drop in the reserves is unlikely to worry the Government, which has a high level of confidence in the pound. The Government has paid off early a huge amount of outstanding foreign debt.

Slight disappointment with the latest trade figures eliminated an earlier gain for the pound in quiet foreign exchange trading yesterday. After reaching yesterday's "high" of \$1.7925, sterling closed a net 5 points lower.

Additional borrowing, of £387m is quite adequate," of the pool will be taken within the next 30 days and Lornrho needs a 75 per cent majority on the resolution. Its directors control about 17 per cent of the shares.

At last year's annual meeting, Lornrho successfully attempted to block an increase in the share capital. Mr Alan Ball, a Lornrho director, yesterday said that the group felt the proposal was entirely reasonable.

But Mr Rowland said he was surprised by the opposition as he had met Kuwaiti representatives of Gulf Fisheries last week.

"In seven hours of talks, far from slowing us up, they suggested five or six new joint ventures in the Middle East, South Korea and Japan, and I was under the impression all our differences had been settled."

Mr Tom Ferguson, its London representative, told 350 shareholders at the annual meeting yesterday in London that the board's record did not justify giving such massive scope for further acquisitions. He pointed out that since 1977 after tax profit had fallen from £43m to £38m and earnings

per share were down from 23p to 15p.

"There is clearly no justification for any confidence that the board would use its increased borrowing capacity for the benefit of shareholders. The existing borrowing limit, which would permit

Isdowns says jobs now 9,400 in number will be safeguarded. The divestment is the biggest since Imperial firmly rooted in the tobacco business which still accounts for half its turnover, first started to diversify in the early sixties. In April last year the

State chairman dismissed

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

Mr Glyn England, who was effectively dismissed yesterday as chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board, has launched a bitter attack on the Government's dealings with his industry, which he said had pushed up electricity prices and done nothing except cause greater inefficiency.

Mr England, who disclosed that he is a founding member of the Social Democratic Party, was told by Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary for Energy, on Thursday that his five-year term would not be renewed when it expires on May 8. A successor had not been found for the £45,000 a year job.

Mr England, aged 60, has clashed openly with ministers and officials in the last few months, and his criticisms of Government interference yesterday marks a new low in the deteriorating relationship between Whitehall and State industries.

"The customer would have benefited if we had taken less notice than we customarily do of the wishes of ministers," Mr England said at a press conference yesterday. "Almost inevitably, the decisions of politicians push up the price of electricity."

He said that successive Secretaries for Energy "would find it difficult to point to actions they had taken that improved the efficiency of this enterprise. But it would not be difficult to present a list of actions they have taken to make it more difficult for us to be efficient."

England listed examples of unhelpful Government interference, which included the decision to restrict coal imports last year in the wake of the Government's climbdown over the National Coal Board's pit closure plans, a decision that pushed up the CEBG's costs without the board being consulted; an order for the CEBG to stock coal during the recent Ashle dispute, which Mr England said cost consumers £5m; and Mr Lawson's delay in announcing appointments to the CEBG, which had caused uncertainty and was a real handicap to the board's work.

Mr England said that he had been given two reasons by Mr Lawson for the loss of his job. One was that industrialists had lost confidence in the CEBG, which he described as "surprising". The other was that the CEBG had not given enough information to officials at the Department of Energy, which he described as "nonsense".

Mr England, a former Labour county councillor, has worked in the electricity supply industry since 1947, and was originally appointed chairman in 1977 by Mr Wedgwood Benn, who was Energy Secretary.

The view of Mr Lawson is that it was time for a change at the top of the CEBG, which with a turnover of £8,500m a year is one of the country's largest industries. While departmental officials were careful not to be drawn into a public slanging match, they noted that the CEBG's financial target of a 1.8 per cent return on assets — which was also criticized by Mr England as unduly rigorous — was hardly a demand for one on such a large turnover.

Mr England said that he was surprised by the opposition as he had met Kuwaiti representatives of Gulf Fisheries last week.

"In seven hours of talks, far from slowing us up, they suggested five or six new joint ventures in the Middle East, South Korea and Japan, and I was under the impression all our differences had been settled."

Mr Tom Ferguson, its London representative, told 350 shareholders at the annual meeting yesterday in London that the board's record did not justify giving such massive scope for further acquisitions. He pointed out that since 1977 after tax profit had fallen from £43m to £38m and earnings

per share were down from 23p to 15p.

"There is clearly no justification for any confidence that the board would use its increased borrowing capacity for the benefit of shareholders. The existing borrowing limit, which would permit

Isdowns says jobs now 9,400 in number will be safeguarded. The divestment is the biggest since Imperial firmly rooted in the tobacco business which still accounts for half its turnover, first started to diversify in the early sixties. In April last year the

additional borrowing, of £387m is quite adequate," of the pool will be taken within the next 30 days and Lornrho needs a 75 per cent majority on the resolution. Its directors control about 17 per cent of the shares.

At last year's annual meeting, Lornrho successfully attempted to block an increase in the share capital. Mr Alan Ball, a Lornrho director, yesterday said that the group felt the proposal was entirely reasonable.

But Mr Rowland said he was surprised by the opposition as he had met Kuwaiti representatives of Gulf Fisheries last week.

"In seven hours of talks, far from slowing us up, they suggested five or six new joint ventures in the Middle East, South Korea and Japan, and I was under the impression all our differences had been settled."

Mr Tom Ferguson, its London representative, told 350 shareholders at the annual meeting yesterday in London that the board's record did not justify giving such massive scope for further acquisitions. He pointed out that since 1977 after tax profit had fallen from £43m to £38m and earnings

per share were down from 23p to 15p.

"There is clearly no justification for any confidence that the board would use its increased borrowing capacity for the benefit of shareholders. The existing borrowing limit, which would permit



England: Government actions have pushed up prices

Mr England said that he was surprised by the opposition as he had met Kuwaiti representatives of Gulf Fisheries last week.

"In seven hours of talks, far from slowing us up, they suggested five or six new joint ventures in the Middle East, South Korea and Japan, and I was under the impression all our differences had been settled."

Mr Tom Ferguson, its London representative, told 350 shareholders at the annual meeting yesterday in London that the board's record did not justify giving such massive scope for further acquisitions. He pointed out that since 1977 after tax profit had fallen from £43m to £38m and earnings

per share were down from 23p to 15p.

"There is clearly no justification for any confidence that the board would use its increased borrowing capacity for the benefit of shareholders. The existing borrowing limit, which would permit

Isdowns says jobs now 9,400 in number will be safeguarded. The divestment is the biggest since Imperial firmly rooted in the tobacco business which still accounts for half its turnover, first started to diversify in the early sixties. In April last year the

additional borrowing, of £387m is quite adequate," of the pool will be taken within the next 30 days and Lornrho needs a 75 per cent majority on the resolution. Its directors control about 17 per cent of the shares.

At last year's annual meeting, Lornrho successfully attempted to block an increase in the share capital. Mr Alan Ball, a Lornrho director, yesterday said that the group felt the proposal was entirely reasonable.

But Mr Rowland said he was surprised by the opposition as he had met Kuwaiti representatives of Gulf Fisheries last week.

"In seven hours of talks, far from slowing us up, they suggested five or six new joint ventures in the Middle East, South Korea and Japan, and I was under the impression all our differences had been settled."

Mr Tom Ferguson, its London representative, told 350 shareholders at the annual meeting yesterday in London that the board's record did not justify giving such massive scope for further acquisitions. He pointed out that since 1977 after tax profit had fallen from £43m to £38m and earnings

per share were down from 23p to 15p.

"There is clearly no justification for any confidence that the board would use its increased borrowing capacity for the benefit of shareholders. The existing borrowing limit, which would permit

Isdowns says jobs now 9,400 in number will be safeguarded. The divestment is the biggest since Imperial firmly rooted in the tobacco business which still accounts for half its turnover, first started to diversify in the early sixties. In April last year the

additional borrowing, of £387m is quite adequate," of the pool will be taken within the next 30 days and Lornrho needs a 75 per cent majority on the resolution. Its directors control about 17 per cent of the shares.

At last year's annual meeting, Lornrho successfully attempted to block an increase in the share capital. Mr Alan Ball, a Lornrho director, yesterday said that the group felt the proposal was entirely reasonable.

But Mr Rowland said he was surprised by the opposition as he had met Kuwaiti representatives of Gulf Fisheries last week.

"In seven hours of talks, far from slowing us up, they suggested five or six new joint ventures in the Middle East, South Korea and Japan, and I was under the impression all our differences had been settled."

Mr Tom Ferguson, its London representative, told 350 shareholders at the annual meeting yesterday in London that the board's record did not justify giving such massive scope for further acquisitions. He pointed out that since 1977 after tax profit had fallen from £43m to £38m and earnings

Hard days ahead for soft drinks

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Another sales war is bubbling in the £500m annual sales fizzy drinks market in which Coca-Cola and Pepsi-Cola are already involved in a £9m a year campaign.

The lemon and lime soft drink Seven-Up, a Philip Morris subsidiary, which world-wide is the third largest seller behind Coca-Cola and Pepsi-Cola, has only 1 per cent of the British market. But now Beecham Group, whose brand names include Corona, Quosid and Ribena, is getting the bottling and marketing rights for Seven-Up and a £3m a year promotional spend is planned.

That will be three times Pepsi-Cola's promotional effort although Seven-Up may snatch sales not so much from the cola drinks but the fragmented lemonade market which accounts for the biggest slice of the carbonated soft drinks market.

Coca-Cola is credited with 13 per cent of the fizzy drinks market and Pepsi-Cola 4 per cent.

In South-East grocery outlets Seven-Up already holds 5 per cent of canned soft drink sales and was still growing last year while the soft drinks market as a whole, hit by the bad summer, saw sales decline by around 3 per cent.

It is the second year shot in the battle within drink. Dr Pepper, America's third biggest soft drinks seller (in the United States Seven-Up is number four), goes on sale in Britain this month under a licensing deal with Britvic, the Allied-Lyons subsidiary. Around £600,000 will be spent on target consumers in the 16 to 24 bracket.

An expansion of the Pizza Hut chain of 13 fast food outlets in Britain, is planned by a joint company set up by the brewer, the brewers, and Pepsi.

DIVING CLOSURE

Britain will have to send its deep-sea divers for the shore-based industry to training schools in Norway and France unless a buyer can be found for a Government-financed diving school at Fort William in Scotland.

The centre established in 1976 has received £6m of Government funds and was the subject of a political storm two years ago after an investigation by the Public Accounts Committee, Parliament's watchdog on public spending.

The staff at the Underwater Training Centre at Fort William are expected to be made redundant.

Additional borrowing, of £387m is quite adequate," of the pool will be taken within the next 30 days and Lornrho needs a 75 per cent majority on the resolution. Its directors control about 17 per cent of the shares.

At last year's annual meeting, Lornrho successfully attempted to block an increase in the share capital. Mr Alan Ball, a Lornrho director, yesterday said that the group felt the proposal was entirely reasonable.

But Mr Rowland said he was surprised by the opposition as he had met Kuwaiti representatives of Gulf Fisheries last week.

"In seven hours of talks, far from slowing us up, they suggested five or six new joint ventures in the Middle East, South Korea and Japan, and I was under the impression all our differences had been settled."

Mr Tom Ferguson, its London representative, told 350 shareholders at the annual meeting yesterday in London that the board's record did not justify giving such massive scope for further acquisitions. He pointed out that since 1977 after tax profit had fallen from £43m to £38m and earnings

per share were down from 23p to 15p.

"There is clearly no justification for any confidence that the board would use its increased borrowing capacity for the benefit of shareholders. The existing borrowing limit, which would permit

Isdowns says jobs now 9,400 in number will be safeguarded. The divestment is the biggest since Imperial firmly rooted in the tobacco business which still accounts for half its turnover, first started to diversify in the early sixties. In April last year the

additional borrowing, of £387m is quite adequate," of the pool will be taken within the next 30 days and Lornrho needs a 75 per cent majority on the resolution. Its directors control about 17 per cent of the shares.

At last year's annual meeting, Lornrho successfully attempted to block an increase in the share capital. Mr Alan Ball, a Lornrho director, yesterday said that the group felt the proposal was entirely reasonable.

But Mr Rowland said he was surprised by the opposition as he had met Kuwaiti representatives of Gulf Fisheries last week.

"In seven hours of talks, far from slowing us up, they suggested five or six new joint ventures in the Middle East, South Korea and Japan, and I was under the impression all our differences had been settled."

Mr Tom Ferguson, its London representative, told 350 shareholders at the annual meeting yesterday in London that the board's record did not justify giving such massive scope for further acquisitions. He pointed out that since 1977 after tax profit had fallen from £43m to £38m and earnings

Trafalgar offers £10m for engineering group

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

British Steel Corporation is to sell its structural engineering subsidiary, Redpath House Group, to Trafalgar House Group for £10m.

The sale, which is expected to be completed by the middle of this month, marks a further step in the corporation's disposal of assets to the private sector.

The planned sale of RDL, which after several years of heavy losses is now breaking even, was welcomed by the Minister for Industry, Mr Norman Lamont, but produced a strong attack from Apex, the white collar union, which called for the deal to

Wankie Colliery Company Limited

(Incorporated in Zimbabwe)
DIVIDEND NO. 114

The directors today declared dividend No. 114 in respect of the six months period to 28th February, 1982. In his statement to shareholders in November last year the chairman advised members that the company's financial year would be changed from August to February.

The dividend amounts to 3 cents per share and is payable to shareholders registered in the books of the company at the close of business on 13th April, 1982. Dividend warrants will be posted on or about 13th May, 1982. The transfer registers in Zimbabwe, the United Kingdom and South Africa will be closed from 17th to 23rd April, 1982 inclusive. The chairman's review of the affairs of the company together with the report and accounts for the six months ended 28th February, 1982 will be posted to members on 5th May, 1982 and thereafter the annual report will cover the financial year to the end of February.

Zimbabwe non-resident shareholders' tax and resident individual shareholders' tax both at the rate of 20% will be deducted from the dividend where applicable.

Audited results for the six months ended 28th February, 1982 and the comparative figures for the six months ended 28th February, 1981 and the year ended 31st August, 1981 are as follows:—

	Six months ended 28.2.82	Six months ended 28.2.81	Year ended 31.8.81
SALES IN TONNES			
Coal	1 053 868	959 742	1 982 288
Coke	96 261	101 177	210 709
	\$000's	\$000's	\$000's
TRADING PROFIT	1335	481	58
Net interest and dividends receivable	366	359	880
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	1701	840	938
Taxation	(1)	—	1
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION	1702	840	937
Add: Profit on realisation of investments	32	—	—
	1734	840	937
Add: Unappropriated profit at 31st August, 1981	284	342	342
	2018	1 182	1 279
APPROPRIATIONS			
Capital reserve	500	—	235
General reserve	400	—	—
Dividends	760	—	760
UNAPPROPRIATED PROFIT AT 28th FEBRUARY, 1982	1660	—	995
	358	1 182	284
	cents	cents	cents
Earnings per share	6.72	3.31	3.70
Dividends per share	3.00	3.00	3.00

This dividend is declared in the currency of Zimbabwe. Payments from the United Kingdom and South Africa will be made in the equivalents of the Zimbabwean value at the rates of exchange ruling at the close of business on 4th May, 1982.

By order of the board
ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION SERVICES LIMITED
Secretaries
per: J. R. Parker
Registered Office: 70 Samora Machel Avenue Central, P.O. Box 1108, Salisbury, Zimbabwe
London Office: 40 Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1AJ
Office of the United Kingdom Transfer Secretaries: Charter Consolidated P.L.C., P.O. Box 102, Charter House, Park Street, Ashford, Kent TN24 8EQ
2nd April, 1982

FAMILY MONEY

Speculating in currencies - the safe way

Some 15 months ago Rothschild launched its multi-currency fund, Old Court International Reserves, which offers both small and large investors the facility to hold foreign currencies, and switch from one to the other without charge. Since the launch, Rothschild have taken \$222m.

Legging several layers behind, merchant bankers Leopold Joseph and Charterhouse Japhet have both come into the market this week with multi-currency funds which are very much a straight copy of the Rothschild scheme.

There is no "front-end load" on any of the funds, dealing spreads or costs. In each case the managers take a straight 0.75 per cent a year on the value of the funds as their charge (0.5 per cent in the case of Charterhouse's sterling fund only). There are no charges for switching from one currency to another.

The appeal of these funds is that investors can speculate in a currency while obtaining money market deposit rates on relatively small sums of money, and switch out of a currency at a moment's notice if they do not like the way it is moving.

It allows investors to take a view on a particular currency with very little risk, though there are differences between the funds in how rapidly a switch can be made. Charterhouse has a system of "inscribed shares" which enables the investor to make a telephone call or telex and switch on that day provided the instructions are received before noon. Rothschild has a similar system with a 10 am deadline for same-day dealing but Leopold Joseph requires two days' written notice (either letter or telex) which could prove a distinct disadvantage if currencies move rapidly.

Investors in Rothschild's funds receive no income—interest is reinvested. Leopold Joseph offers the option of income or capital shares in each of the five currencies while Charterhouse follows Rothschild and is an accumulation fund.

The table shows the 15-month and 3-month performance of Rothschild Old Court International Reserves funds, small sums of money, and income reinvested.

	Rothschild Old Court International Reserves	Charterhouse Central Assets Currency Funds	LS & S Currency Fund
Minimum investment	None	*£10,000	*£1,000
Charges	0.75% p.a.	0.75% p.a.	0.75% p.a.
Currencies offered	US \$ Sterling D-mark Swiss Franc French Franc Belgian Franc Guilder Lira Singapore \$ Canadian \$	US \$ Sterling D-mark Swiss Franc French Franc SDRs	US \$ Sterling D-mark Swiss Franc French Franc
Income	Reinvested	Reinvested	Reinvested or Paid

	15 months to 31.3.82 %	3 months to 31.3.82 %
US dollar	80.9	10.8
Canadian \$	57.8	8.8
Singapore \$	45.8	4.3
Swiss franc	34.8	1.1
Lira	24.6	2.2
D-mark	23.7	1.8
Guilder	21.1	0.5
French franc	18.7	1.0
Sterling	16.8	3.1
Belgian franc	-4.2	-11.0

*Or currency equivalent

OH HE'S ALRIGHT — HE BELONGS TO AN INDEX-LINKED PENSION SCHEME...



Inflation-proofing for all

Index-linked pensions used to be the exclusive preserve of civil servants — but not any more. Target Life is first in the market with a pension scheme for the self-employed and anyone in a "non-pensionable" job, guaranteeing to pay a pension at retirement increasing annually in line with movements in the Retail Prices Index.

If you can afford the premiums, you can now enjoy inflation proofing of retirement benefits.

It is, of course, the advent of index-linked gilts, and the promise of more index-linked issues to come which has made it possible to offer inflation-proofed pensions.

It also makes it possible to calculate precisely when you have to start paying premiums to be certain of buying yourself a pension of three-quarters of your final salary — the maximum allowed by Inland Revenue.

Assuming you can afford to invest the maximum permissible amount (17.5 per cent of earnings) each year, you will need to start one of Target's pension plans at age 32 to retire on two-thirds of your final salary.

This is assuming your money is invested over the years at a rate of return 2.5 per cent in excess of inflation (the current return on index-linked gilts). If the actual return is higher than this, you will be able to reduce

your contribution or possibly provide better benefits.

Minimum contribution is £30 a month and the scheme is very flexible allowing premiums to be varied, or made on a one-off basis. The only drawback is, of course, that few people can afford to pay the maximum into a scheme when they are young.

Assuming you cannot afford to start tucking away 17.5 per cent of earnings until you are 45, Target calculates that you will be able to retire with an index-linked pension of one-third of your final salary. If you leave it until age 50 before you start a plan you will earn an inflation proofed pension of just over 20 per cent of your final salary.

Like all self-employed pension schemes contributions are eligible for full tax relief at your highest rate paid. For the top rate taxpayer this means that a £1,000 annual contribution costs only £400.

The scheme will be particularly interesting to the 30 million employees who are in a job with no pension scheme. Most are unaware that they are eligible for full tax relief on premiums paid to a "self-employed" pension scheme such as Target's index-linked scheme.

The importance of inflation proofing for pensions is illustrated by Target's calculations showing the relative positions of a head-

MONEY TALK

Help for high-risk motorists

Have you been convicted of drinking and driving? Are you under 21 and just passed your driving test? Do you have a bad accident record as a driver? Sentry Motor Insurance is anxious to reassure these higher-than-average risk drivers that insurance is available at a reasonable price. It has produced the *Cloverleaf Guide to the Uncommon Motorist* which takes a lighthearted look at some of the higher risk categories and gives illustrative insurance quotes for various "high risk" drivers.

Charge dropped

Holders of National Savings Bank ordinary accounts can arrange for standing orders to be made free of charge. Formerly a 10p charge was levied on each standing order payment but this is being discontinued from April 1. Payments under each standing order cannot be made more frequently than once a month and a balance sufficient to meet the next payment must be kept in the account. Holders wanting to make use of the facility should apply to the Standing Order Section, NSB, Glasgow G5 8SL.

Mortgage loans

Parents borrowing money to finance school fees might be interested in a new second mortgage loan scheme from British National Life. Current interest rate is 16 per cent which compares well with a bank overdraft and is considerably cheaper than the 20 per cent plus charged by the banks for personal loans.

The money does not have to be used exclusively for school fees but British National Life believes this will be the market which will be interested. Minimum loan is £2,500 with a maximum of £25,000 and capital can be drawn down in various amounts if the funds are being used for school fees. Loans are for 10 to 15 years. The catch is that repayment is by means of a British National Life non-profit endowment.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 9EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82	High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Share	Yld %	P/E	Vol
129	100	95	Ass Brit Ind CULS	128	-1	10.0	7.8	—	—
75	62	58	Airbus Group	73	-1	4.7	6.4	11.5	16.0
51	33	30	Armitage & Rhodes	45	-	4.3	9.6	3.8	8.5
205	187	180	Barton Hill	198	-	9.7	4.9	9.6	11.7
107	100	95	CCL 11% Conv Pref	107	-	15.7	14.7	—	—
104	61	58	Deborah Services	63	-	6.0	9.5	3.1	5.9
131	97	92	Frank Horrell	125	-1	6.4	5.1	11.3	23.1
83	39	35	Frederick Parker	75	-1	6.4	8.4	3.9	7.4
78	45	42	George Blair	83	-	—	—	—	—
102	93	88	Ind Prac Castings	97	+1	7.3	7.5	7.0	10.5
109	100	95	Isis Conv Pref	108	-	15.7	14.5	—	—
113	94	88	Jackson Group	97	-	7.0	7.2	3.1	6.9
130	106	100	James Burroughs	115	-1	8.9	7.6	8.4	10.6
334	244	230	Robert Jenkins	244	-2	31.3	12.8	3.4	8.6
64	51	48	Scruttons "A"	64	-	5.3	8.3	9.8	9.1
222	159	150	Torday & Carlisle	159	-	10.7	6.7	5.1	9.5
15	10	8	Twinkl Ord	14	-	—	—	—	—
80	65	60	Twinkl 15% ULs	79	-	15.0	18.9	—	—
44	25	22	Unilock Holdings	25	-	3.0	12.0	4.5	7.6
103	73	68	Walter Alexander	79	-	6.4	8.1	5.2	9.2
263	212	200	W. S. Yeates	222	+2	14.5	6.3	6.0	12.0

Prices now available on Frontal page 48146

You don't have to be a civil servant to have an index-linked pension.

Call your broker or Target Life on 01-831 8244

Target Life

Home sales and value up in adverse trading conditions

Main points from the Statement by the Chairman, David B. Clark

- During 1981 we reversed the fall in home sales of the previous year to the extent they were higher in volume than for any year since 1977, and in value, at £20,816,000, were an all time record.
- Direct exports at £6,552,000 (£6,982,000) were lower than in 1980. Nevertheless the value of export and overseas sales for the group at £7,328,000 (£7,293,000) was higher.
- On the production side we have continued our efforts to minimise the effect of continuing cost increases. Production at our Barnsley glassworks was reorganised successfully on the basis of six production lines to meet the current demand for white flint bottles.
- In July we carried out a major repair of one of the furnaces at our Rotherham glassworks at a cost of £500,000, and at the same time installed additional inspection equipment.
- We have decided to recommend a final dividend of 5.5p a share, making a total of 8.5p a share for the year as a whole.

For a full copy of the Report and Accounts write to: The Secretary, Beatson Clark plc, 23 Moorgate Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire S60 2AA.

The year at a glance	1981 £'000	1980 £'000
SALES		
Home	20,816	18,221
Export and overseas	7,328	7,293
	28,144	25,514
PROFIT		
Trading profit before depreciation and bank interest	4,436	3,185
Depreciation	2,003	1,801
Operating profit	2,433	1,384
Interest payable	95	135
Profit before taxation	2,338	1,249
Taxation	700	163
Profit after taxation	1,638	1,086
Interim dividend already paid	170	113
Proposed final dividend	312	284
Profit retained in the business	1,156	689
Earnings per share		
Dividends per share	28.9p	19.2p
Interim	3.0p	2.0p
Proposed final	5.5p	5.0p

BEATSON CLARK

New Nationwide 'Triple Bonus' gives you 9.75% = 13.93%

Bonus 1
Extra Interest
Triple Bonus

Account pays you 1% above Share Account rate—that makes it 9.75%, which is worth 13.93% to basic rate income tax payers. Interest is added half-yearly: you may withdraw this, or you can leave it in the Account, where it goes on earning interest at the full Bonus Account rate. The minimum investment is £1,000, and of course you can add to this any time you like.

Bonus 2
Immediate Access
Up to £250 in cash, at any branch: larger cash withdrawals by arrangement or any amount by cheque from your own branch. For immediate access, you lose 28 days' interest, but only on the sum withdrawn.

Bonus 3
No Loss of Interest
The third bonus is that you needn't lose any interest at all, if you can give us just 28 days' notice. So if you are able to plan just a few weeks ahead, you can get the full amount of extra interest.

All these new terms also apply to existing Bonus Accounts.

It pays to decide Nationwide

There are over 1,100 Nationwide branches and agency branches, and most are open on Saturday mornings. You'll find the addresses in Yellow Pages. Come in and see us soon.

Nationwide Building Society

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	13%
Barclays	13%
BCCI	13%
Consolidated Crds	13%
C. Hoare & Co	13%
Lloyds Bank	13%
Midland Bank	13%
Nat Westminster	13%
TSB	13%
Williams & Glyn's	13%

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000 10%
£10,000 and over 11.5%

5.5p a share

[illegible]

Table with 2 columns: Name, Record. Lists various records for different events.

LAST NIGHT'S RESULTS

Table with 2 columns: Event, Result. Shows results for various events.

FIXTURES

Table with 2 columns: Event, Time. Shows fixtures for various events.

Scottish second division

Table with 2 columns: Team, Points. Shows league table for Scottish second division.

RUGBY UNION

Table with 2 columns: Team, Points. Shows league table for Rugby Union.

HOCKEY

Table with 2 columns: Team, Points. Shows league table for Hockey.

FOOTBALL

Table with 2 columns: Team, Points. Shows league table for Football.

CRICKET

Table with 2 columns: Team, Points. Shows league table for Cricket.

BASEBALL

Table with 2 columns: Team, Points. Shows league table for Baseball.

SOFTBALL

Table with 2 columns: Team, Points. Shows league table for Softball.

BASEBALL

Table with 2 columns: Team, Points. Shows league table for Baseball.

SOFTBALL

Table with 2 columns: Team, Points. Shows league table for Softball.

BASEBALL

Table with 2 columns: Team, Points. Shows league table for Baseball.

SOFTBALL

Table with 2 columns: Team, Points. Shows league table for Softball.

BASEBALL

Table with 2 columns: Team, Points. Shows league table for Baseball.

Racing: Grand National Day at Liverpool

Royal Mail's first-class credentials

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

Thirty-nine runners will go to the start for this year's Grand National (3.20), which is being sponsored by The Sun newspaper. The race will be run on the same day as the Liverpool Cup, and the winner will receive a prize of £100,000.

For those who think that a 12-year-old may be a bit long in the tooth for the National, it can only be said that the race has been won by 12-year-olds in 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2690, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2699, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2720, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2724, 2725, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2729, 2730, 2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 2735, 2736, 2737, 2738, 2739, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2743, 2744, 2745, 2746, 2747, 2748, 2749, 2750, 2751, 2752, 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, 2758, 2759, 2760, 2761, 2762, 2763, 2764, 2765, 2766, 2767, 2768, 2769, 2770, 2771, 2772, 2773, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2777, 2778, 2779, 2780, 2781, 2782, 2783, 2784, 2785, 2786, 2787, 2788, 2789, 2790, 2791, 2792, 2793, 2794, 2795, 2796, 2797, 2798, 2799, 2800, 2801, 2802, 2803, 2804, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2808, 2809, 2810, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2816, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821, 2822, 2823, 2824, 2825, 2826, 2827, 2828, 2829, 2830, 2831, 2832, 2833, 2834, 2835, 2836, 2837, 2838, 2839, 2840, 2841, 2842, 2843, 2844, 2845, 2846, 2847, 2848, 2849, 2850, 2851, 2852, 2853, 2854, 2855, 2856, 2857, 2858, 2859, 2860, 2861, 2862, 2863, 2864, 2865, 2866, 2867, 2868, 2869, 2870, 2871, 2872, 2873, 2874, 2875, 2876, 2877, 2878, 2879, 2880, 2881, 2882, 2883, 2884, 2885, 2886, 2887, 2888, 2889, 2890, 2891, 2892, 2893, 2894, 2895, 2896, 2897, 2898, 2899, 2900, 2901, 2902, 2903, 2904, 2905, 2906, 2907, 2908, 2909, 2910, 2911, 2912, 2913, 2914, 2915, 2916, 2917, 2918, 2919, 2920, 2921, 2922, 2923, 2924, 2925, 2926, 2927, 2928, 2929, 2930, 2931, 2932, 2933, 2934, 2935, 2936, 2937, 2938, 2939, 2940, 2941, 2942, 2943, 2944, 2945, 2946, 2947, 2948, 2949, 2950, 2951, 2952, 2953, 2954, 2955, 2956, 2957, 2958, 2959, 2960, 2961, 2962, 2963, 2964, 2965, 2966, 2967, 2968, 2969, 2970, 2971, 2972, 2973, 2974, 2975, 2976, 2977, 2978, 2979, 2980, 2981, 2982, 2983, 2984, 2985, 2986, 2987, 2988, 2989, 2990, 2991, 2992, 2993, 2994, 2995, 2996, 2997, 2998, 2999, 3000, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006, 3007, 3008, 3009, 3010, 3011, 3012, 3013, 3014, 3015, 3016, 3017, 3018, 3019, 3020, 3021, 3022, 3023, 3024, 3025, 3026, 3027, 3028, 3029, 3030, 3031, 3032, 3033, 3034, 3035, 3036, 3037, 3038, 3039, 3040, 3041, 3042, 3043, 3044, 3045, 3046, 3047, 3048, 3049, 3050, 3051, 3052, 3053, 3054, 3055, 3056, 3057, 3058, 3059, 3060, 3061, 3062, 3063, 3064, 3065, 3066, 3067, 3068, 3069, 3070, 3071, 3072, 3073, 3074, 3075, 3076, 3077, 3078, 3079, 3080, 3081, 3082, 3083, 3084, 3085, 3086, 3087, 3088, 3089, 3090, 3091, 3092, 3093, 3094, 3095, 3096, 3097, 3098, 3099, 3100, 3101, 3102, 3103, 3104, 3105, 3106, 3107, 3108, 3109, 3110, 3111, 3112, 3113, 3114, 3115, 3116, 3117, 3118, 3119, 3120, 3121, 3122, 3123, 3124, 3125, 3126, 3127, 3128, 3129, 3130, 3131, 3132, 3133, 3134, 3135, 3136, 3137, 3138, 3139, 3140, 3141, 3142, 3143, 3144, 3145, 3146, 3147, 3148, 3149, 3150, 3151, 3152, 3153, 3154, 3155, 3156, 3157, 3158, 3159, 3160, 3161, 3162, 3163, 3164, 3165, 3166, 3167, 3168, 3169, 3170, 3171, 3172, 3173, 3174, 3175, 3176, 3177, 3178, 3179, 3180, 3181, 3182, 3183, 3184, 3185, 3186, 3187, 3188, 3189, 3190, 3191, 3192, 3193, 3194, 3195, 3196, 3197, 3198, 3199, 3200, 3201, 3202, 3203, 3204, 3205, 3206, 3207, 3208, 3209, 3210, 3211, 3212, 3213, 3214, 3215, 3216, 3217, 3218, 3219, 3220, 3221, 3222, 3223, 3224, 3225, 3226, 3227, 3228, 3229, 3230, 3231, 3232, 3233, 3234, 3235, 3236, 3237, 3238, 3239, 3240, 3241, 3242, 3243, 3244, 3245, 3246, 3247, 3248, 3249, 3250, 3251, 3252, 3253, 3254, 3255, 3256, 3257, 3258, 3259, 3260, 3261, 3262, 3263, 3264, 3265, 3266, 3267, 3268, 3269, 3270, 3271, 3272, 3273, 3274, 3275, 3276, 3277, 3278, 3279, 3280, 3281, 3282, 3283, 3284, 3285, 3286, 3287, 3288, 3289, 3290, 3291, 3292, 3293, 3294, 3295, 3296, 3297, 3298, 3299, 3300, 3301, 3302, 3303, 3304, 3305, 3306, 3307, 3308, 3309, 3310, 3311, 3312, 3313, 3314, 3315, 3316, 3317, 3318, 3319, 3320, 3321, 3322, 3323, 3324, 3325, 3326, 3327, 3328, 3329, 3330, 3331, 3332, 3333, 3334, 3335, 3336, 3337, 3338, 3339, 3340, 3341, 3342, 3343, 3344, 3345, 3346, 3347, 3348, 3349, 3350, 3351, 3352, 3353, 3354, 3355, 3356, 3357, 3358, 3359, 3360, 3361, 3362, 3363, 3364, 3365, 3366, 3367, 3368, 3369, 3370, 3371, 3372, 3373, 3374, 3375, 3376, 3377, 3378, 3379, 3380, 3381, 3382, 3383, 3384, 3385, 3386, 3387, 3388, 3389, 3390, 3391, 3392, 3393, 3394, 3395, 3396, 3397, 3398, 3399, 3400, 3401, 3402, 3403, 3404, 3405, 3406, 3407, 3408, 3409, 3410, 3411, 3412, 3413, 3414, 3415, 3416, 3417, 3418, 3419, 3420, 3421, 3422, 3423, 3424, 3425, 3426, 3427, 3428, 3429, 3430, 3431, 3432, 3433, 3434, 3435, 3436, 3437, 3438, 3439, 3440, 3441, 3442, 3443, 3444, 3445, 3446, 3447, 3448, 3449, 3450, 3451, 3452, 3453, 3454, 3455, 3456, 3457, 3458, 3459, 3460, 3461, 3462, 3463, 3464, 3465, 3466, 3467, 3468, 3469, 3470, 3471, 3472, 3473, 3474, 3475, 3476, 3477, 3478, 3479, 3480, 3481, 3482, 3483, 3484, 3485, 3486, 3487, 3488, 3489, 3490, 3491, 3492, 3493, 3494, 3495, 3496, 3497, 3498, 3499, 3500, 3501, 3502, 3503, 3504, 3505, 3506, 3507, 3508, 3509, 3510, 3511, 3512, 3513, 3514, 3515, 3516, 3517, 3518, 3519, 3520, 3521, 3522, 3523, 3524, 3525, 3526, 3527, 3528, 3529, 3530, 3531, 3532, 3533, 3534, 3535, 3536, 3537, 3538, 3539, 3540, 3541, 3542, 3543, 3544, 3545, 3546, 3547, 3548, 3549, 3550, 3551, 3552, 3553, 3554, 3555, 3556, 3557, 3558, 3559, 3560, 3561, 3562, 3563, 3564, 3565, 3566, 3567, 3568, 3569, 3570, 3571, 3572, 3573, 3574, 3575, 3576, 3577, 3578, 3579, 3580, 3581, 3582, 3583, 3584, 3585, 3586, 3587, 3588, 3589, 3590, 3591, 3592, 3593, 3594, 3595, 3596, 3597, 3598, 3599, 3600, 3601, 3602, 3603, 3604, 3605, 3606, 3607, 3608, 3609, 3610, 3611, 3612, 3613, 3614, 3615, 3616, 3617, 3618, 3619, 3620, 3621, 3622, 3623, 3624, 3625, 3626, 3627, 3628, 3629, 3630, 3631, 3632, 3633, 3634, 3635, 3636, 3637, 3638, 3639, 3640, 3641, 3642, 3643, 3644, 3645, 3646, 3647, 3648, 3649, 3650, 3651, 3652, 3653, 3654, 3655, 3656, 3657, 3658, 3659, 3660, 3661, 3662, 3663, 3664, 3665, 3666, 3667, 3668, 3669, 3670, 3671, 3672, 3673, 3674, 3675, 3676, 3677, 3678, 3679, 3680, 3681, 3682, 3683, 3684, 3685, 3686, 3687, 3688, 3689, 3690, 3691, 3692, 3693, 3694, 3695, 3696, 3697, 3698, 3699, 3700, 3701, 3702, 3703, 3704, 3705, 3706, 3707, 3708, 3709, 3710, 3711, 3712, 3713, 3714, 3715, 3716, 3717, 3718, 3719, 3720, 3721, 3722, 3723, 3724, 3725, 3726, 3727, 3728, 3729, 3730, 3731, 3732, 3733, 3734, 3735, 3736, 3737, 3738, 3739, 3740, 3741, 3742, 3743, 3744, 3745, 3746, 3747, 3748, 3749, 3750, 3751, 3752, 3753, 3754, 3755, 3756, 3757, 3758, 3759, 3760, 3761, 3762, 3763, 3764, 3765, 3766, 3767, 3768, 3769, 3770, 3771, 3772, 3773, 3774, 3775, 3776, 3777, 3778, 377

Edited by Peter Dear

ing in New York
about 1900.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (048 kHz) during the following times (GMT) - 6.30 Newsweek, 7.30 Terry Wogan's Album Tunes, 7.00 World News, 7.00 News About Britain, 7.15 From The Weekends, 7.30 Channel 4 Reeltime Review, 7.45 National U.K., 8.00 World News, 8.09 Reflections, 8.16 The Mood and Suspense, 8.25 These Musical Moments, 9.00 World News, 9.00 Reviews of the Week, 9.15 The World Today, 9.30 Financial News, 9.45 Look Ahead, 9.45 Science & Nature.

[illegible]

CENTRAL

As London except: Starts 9.05 am
Seaside Street, 10.05-10.30 Falcon
Island: New adventure series about an
Australian fishing community, 5.15
pre-5.45 Mr Merlin, 12.00 Closedown.

BORDER

As London except: Starts 9.35 am-
10.30 Space 1999, 5.15-5.45 Mr

GRAMPIAN

As London early: Starts 9.05 am
Seaside Street, 10.05-10.30 Joe 90.
5.15 pm 6-9 Mr Martin, 12.00
Reflections, 12.05 am Dolly; Dolly
Parton country singer, 12.30
Close-down.

ULSTER

As London early: Starts 10.00 am-
10.30 Singers, 8.00 pm 5-6 Sports
Results, 8.30 News, 5.15-5.45 Mr
Martin, 11.00 Gloria Plus; with Gloria
Hunniford, 12.00 News at Bedtime,
Close-down.

SCOTTISH

As London early: Starts 9.15 am
Vicky the Viking, 9.40-10.30
Thunderbolts, 5.15 pm 6-9 Mr

Radio 1

8.00 Tony Blackburn, 10.00 Rosko (new series), 12.30 Jimmy Savile, 2.30 Studio B15, 4.00 Paul Gambaccini, 5.00 Top 40 & 7.00 The Record
Producers' 6.00 Sources Jazz, 1.00-10.00
Class, Wif Radio 1 and 2.5.00 with
Radio 2, 8.00 with Radio 1, 10.00-
10.00 with Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium waves (648kHz-4935k) at the following times (GMT): 6.00-6.00, 6.45-7.00 for the Asian, 7.00-7.00 World News, 7.00 News about Britain, 7.15 From Our Own Correspondent, 7.30 Sports and Company, 8.00 World News, 8.00-8.00 Subscribers, 8.5 The Planets, 9.00-9.00

[illegible]

ANGLIA

As London except: Starts 9.30 a.m.
10.00 Paint along with Nancy. 11.30
Me and My Camera. 1.00 pm God's
Story. 1.15 European Folk Tales. 1.30
Weather. 1.35 Faming Diary. 2.05
Cartoon. 2.30 Match of the Week.
3.30 Mark and Minky. 4.00-4.30
Country. 5.00-5.15. 7.15-8.15 Hart to
Hart. 11.30 Carmina Burana. 12.25
am Davidson Film.

GRAMPIAN

As London except: Starts 9.15 am
Seachd Lethainn. 9.30 Me and My
Camera. 10.00-10.15. 10.15-10.30
10.15 God's Story. 10.30-11.00
History Makers: Greeks. 11.30-12.00
Gardening Time. 1.00 pm University

ULSTER

As London except: Starts 11.00 am
Me and My Camera... 11.30-12.00
Gardening Time... 12.55 pm News
1.00 God & Story... 1.15 University
1.45 15-15 Fight to Hart... 1.50
Robson's Choice: Bobby Robson,
football manager... 12.30 Reflections.
12.35 Close-down.

SCOTTISH

As London except: Starts 9.05 am Me
and My Camera... 9.30-10.00
11.00 Seaside Story... 11.30-12.00
About Gables... 12.00
12.30 Farming Outlook... 2.00

Challenge. 2.45 Glen which Road
Cavalcade. 3.30-4.30 Scotsport. 11.30
Late Call. 11-35 New Avengers.
12.50 am Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO
* SLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT.

